United Nations A/63/882–S/2009/307

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
12 June 2009

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-third session
Agenda item 15
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-fourth year

Identical letters dated 11 June 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to forward a position paper from the Government of Lebanon (see annex I) in preparation for the comprehensive assessment by the Secretary-General in his upcoming report on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006). I have also attached the lists of Israeli and maritime and air violations of the Blue Line, along with a statistical summary table, as compiled by the Lebanese armed forces and covering the period between February and May 2009 (see annexes II-V, respectively).

I kindly request that the present letter and its attachments be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 15 and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Dr. Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

09-36837 (E) 180609

Please recycle

Annex I

Lebanon's position paper in preparation for the comprehensive assessment by the Secretary-General in his upcoming report on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006)

11 June 2009

1. In preparation for the periodic comprehensive assessment by the Secretary-General in his upcoming report on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006), Lebanon reiterates its commitment to the full implementation of the resolution and calls on the international community to exert pressure on Israel to abide by its obligations under the resolution and ensure that progress can be achieved.

2. On 20 May 2009, the Permanent Representative of Lebanon addressed a letter to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council (A/63/860-S/2009/264) concerning spying networks recruited by Israel and operating in Lebanon. The letter also referred to the assistance provided by Israel to certain Lebanese individuals, charged with spying for Israel, to cross the Blue Line and the technical fence into Israel illegally. Since then, several other networks were captured at an alarming rate, which only points to the hostile Israeli intentions towards Lebanon.

3. The above-mentioned spying activities constitute, as the Secretary-General explained in his previous report on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (2004) (S/2009/218), a violation of Lebanon's sovereignty. Furthermore, they are violations of resolution 1701 (2006), including the line of withdrawal. The Israeli spying networks are aimed at destabilizing Lebanon and threatening its security. They threaten peace and stability throughout the region and add to existing tensions at a time when serious efforts are being exerted to achieve a comprehensive, just and durable peace.

4. Since the last assessment, the Israeli army has violated Lebanese air, land and sea — 388, 48 and 77 times, respectively (see annexes II, III and IV for lists prepared by the Lebanese Armed Forces for the period from 1 February 2009 to 22 May 2009). The large number of these violations underlines the Israeli persistence in breaching the Blue Line, the sovereignty of Lebanon, and resolution 1701 (2006). Lebanon demands an immediate cessation of these violations; it rejects and will not accept any attempt to link them with allegations of arms smuggling.

5. The Israeli Government and high officials, including the military, have continued to threaten Lebanon publicly and in the tripartite meetings in Naqoura. The Israeli threats have spared no civilian infrastructure or public institutions, under the pretext of arms stocking and smuggling allegations. These threats of aggression are not only a grave breach of the standing principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, the spirit of resolution 1701 (2006) and Lebanese sovereignty, but also constitute a blatant violation of the responsibility of safeguarding international peace and security. Moreover, they are in contradiction with Israel's obligation to refrain from any unilateral act. In this regard, on 26 May 2009, the Israeli Defense Minister Ehud Barak warned that a possible outcome of the Lebanese parliamentary elections will expose Lebanon to the might of the Israeli army more than at any time in the past. Such threats are a direct interference in internal Lebanese affairs.

6. Despite all the mechanisms established by the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) bilaterally and through the tripartite meetings, the Israeli army has continued its unilateral actions along the Blue Line. They persist, notwithstanding the understanding reached in the tripartite meetings that any unusual action along the Blue Line area should be coordinated with UNIFIL in advance. Such coordination is warranted as a sign of goodwill and as an effort to avoid tension and unnecessary escalation at the border. Respect by Israel for this coordination with UNIFIL is imperative.

7. Lebanon condemns any Israeli unilateral action targeting its territory under any pretext. The Lebanese Government reiterates its full respect for the strict implementation of resolution 1701 (2006) and that any hostile activity across the Blue Line — including on the one hand, Israeli breaches of Lebanese sovereignty by air, land and sea, and on the other hand, rocket firing — are blatant violations of that resolution.

8. The Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) continues to enhance its operational and strategic cooperation with UNIFIL. In this regard, the LAF has intensified its cooperation in terms of joint patrols with UNIFIL in its area of operation. No new weapons were found within the area of operation of UNIFIL and so far all the weapons seized have been remnants of the 2006 Israeli war. Lebanon also has participated and will continue to participate in the tripartite meetings to maintain the calm along the Blue Line.

9. Following the recent Israeli aggression on the Gaza Strip, the LAF succeeded in maintaining peace and stability in South Lebanon and preventing any repercussions within Lebanon. In this regard, the LAF has increased its presence in the UNIFIL area of operation and along the Blue Line. The LAF has also conducted with UNIFIL large-scale search operations in areas with a high probability of the incidence of illegal activities and disruption of peace and security.

10. With respect to the marking of the Blue Line, Lebanon reiterates the agreement in the tripartite meeting to enhance and expedite this process.

11. Despite all the efforts made by UNIFIL to facilitate the full withdrawal of Israel from the northern part of Ghajar, and the cooperation of the Lebanese Government with UNIFIL towards that objective, the Israeli army continues to occupy the area in contravention of its obligation to withdraw unconditionally behind the Blue Line in accordance with resolution 1701 (2006). Lebanon has accepted the proposal of UNIFIL for an interim resolution of this issue that would end the Israeli occupation. On the other hand, the Israeli Prime Minister has recently suspended negotiations with UNIFIL concerning the withdrawal. Also, a high-level official within the office of the Israel Defense Minister recently criticized the UNIFIL Commander General Graziano for his efforts to resolve this issue, accusing the commander of seeking personal political gains.

12. The continued Israeli occupation of the Kafarshuba Hills and the Lebanese Shab'a Farms constitutes a threat to stability and security along the border and is a violation of Security Council resolution 425 (1978). Lebanon demands a full and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from these lands as a comprehensive resolution of this issue. However, we recall the proposal for an interim solution contained in the seven-point plan of the Lebanese Government and urge the Secretary-General to

intensify his diplomatic efforts to ensure an Israeli withdrawal from these Lebanese lands and to put them under the interim jurisdiction of UNIFIL.

13. In the last 72 hours of the 2006 Israeli war on Lebanon, Israel dropped about four million cluster bombs all across South Lebanon after the adoption of resolution 1701 (2006), in which the Security Council called for the cessation of hostilities. Many failed to detonate on impact, becoming de facto landmines, which have proven to be a deadly threat to unsuspecting civilians. Twelve million square metres of land remain contaminated.

14. Since the cessation of hostilities, the delayed Israeli submission of the data of the strike locations of the unexploded ordnance, including the cluster bombs that it dropped and that landed indiscriminately in civilian areas, has caused the death and injury of about 340 people, 34 of whom are children. Most of the information received recently from Israel was already known as a result of the casualties themselves and three years of reconnaissance, survey and clearance operations conducted by the LAF, assisted by United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

15. The LAF is still assessing the recently received data; however, the accuracy of the data is uncertain, considering past experience and the assessment results so far. In this regard, 37 contaminated sites confirmed previously by the LAF do not appear in the provided data. Also, the received data does not specify the direction and the altitude used by Israeli aircraft when cluster munitions containers were dropped, making it impossible to pinpoint the dispersion shape of the sub-munitions and their accurate drop places. In addition, the quantity and types of bombardment means were mentioned as "unknown" in the data.

16. The LAF has requested aerial photographs or taped videos of the targeted positions before and after the bombardment. Information concerning the date, quantity and types of ammunitions used during the Israeli raids was also requested.

17. This humanitarian crime adds to another ongoing one, resulting from landmines which Israel has planted in Lebanon since 1948, including during its 22-year-old occupation of Lebanese lands. It also adds to the many crimes that Israel has inflicted on Lebanon and its citizens — crimes for which Israel will have to pay due reparation. Lebanon urges the United Nations and the donor countries to continue addressing this issue in order to secure the lives of innocent civilians.

18. The Israeli army has continued to patrol boats illegally within Lebanese territorial waters, close to what it calls a "line of buoys" that it had illegally and unilaterally installed inside Lebanese territorial waters. Israel falsely claims that the said line is close to the border of the Lebanese southern territorial waters. The Israeli army has also continued to fire warning shots, throw hand grenades at Lebanese fishing boats, and regularly drop explosive charges in the vicinity of the said Israeli line and within Lebanese territorial waters.

19. The Secretary-General warned in his previous report on the implementation of resolution 1701 (2006) (S/2009/218) that such Israeli actions have the potential to raise tension between the parties. Lebanon does not recognize any line that was unilaterally installed and considers the Israeli actions as further violations of Lebanese sovereignty and resolution 1701 (2006). Lebanon further requests UNIFIL to install a line of buoys in conformity with international standards in the area.

20. Lebanon re-emphasizes the importance of enhanced international assistance in building the capabilities of its army. This will ensure the readiness of the LAF to discharge its duties in defending Lebanese sovereignty and protecting the Lebanese people.

21. The Lebanese Government adopted a decision in December 2008 that, among other things, extended the model of the Common Border Force used for the northern border to an additional segment of the eastern border, and created a ministerial steering committee on the borders.

22. An operational plan developed by a border commission, headed by the LAF with the participation of the Lebanese Internal Security Forces, Customs and the General Security, was adopted. The plan divided the model extension into three stages along the eastern border as follows:

- 1st stage from the town of Hermel to the village of Ersal
- 2nd stage from Ersal to the Masnaa border crossing
- 3rd stage from Masnaa to the Shab'a Farms

23. Preparations for the 1st stage, with a length of 70 kilometres, have been finalized, and a workplan has been elaborated. In this regard, a workshop to discuss the workplan was organized by the LAF, with the participation of the relevant Lebanese ministries and donor countries on 3 and 4 June 2009. It is anticipated that the workplan of the 1st stage would be fully implemented by 1 June 2010, provided that funding for equipment, recruitment and training is available.

24. For this purpose, the LAF has recently established the second land border regiment and appointed a commander at its helm. The second land border regiment will be the core of the extended Common Border Force. The first land border regiment had been established previously for the initial Common Border Force along the northern border. The LAF and the Lebanese security agencies have not reported any incidents of arms smuggling since the previous report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on the implementation of resolution 1701 (2006).

25. Also on the issue of border control, the northern border crossing of Bokayaa between Lebanon and Syria was officially opened on 26 April 2009. In addition, the nearest point of the Aboudieh northern border crossing between Lebanon and Syria will be operational in full compliance with international standards during the month of June 2009.

26. On the economic front, we reiterate the call upon the international community in resolution 1701 (2006) to consider further assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon. In this context, we urge the States participating in Stockholm, Paris III and Vienna conferences to fulfil their pledges. Lebanon greatly appreciates all the economic and social programmes and humanitarian assistance that UNIFIL provides to the Lebanese in its area of operation, including through quick-impact projects and medical emergency services.

27. It remains that stability and security cannot be sustained unless a permanent ceasefire replaces the precarious situation of the cessation of hostilities.

Annex II

[Date: 27 May 2009]

Israeli violations of Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) and 1701 (2006)

Land violations: 48

1.	1 Feb 09 7.15 hrs	/11/ cows crossed the withdrawal line near UN post 4-34 from the Israeli side, drank water from BIISAIL pool, and then returned at 16.58 hrs.
2.	7 Feb 09 18.40 hrs	An IDF patrol consisting of two (2) Israeli enemy vehicles (Hummers) projected a spot light towards one LAF 11th brigade position in Markaba (L 218) for six minutes, and then they left.
3.	12 Feb 09 7.45 hrs	/4/ cows crossed the withdrawal line near UN post 4-34 from the Israeli side, drank water from BIISAIL pool, and then returned at 18.10 hrs.
4.	12 Feb 09 12.25 hrs	/1/ cow crossed the withdrawal line near UN post 4-34 from the Israeli side, drank water from BIISAIL pool, and then returned at 18.10 hrs.
5.	14 Feb 09 16.00 hrs	/3/ cows crossed the withdrawal line near UN post 4-34 from the Israeli side, drank water from BIISAIL pool, and then returned back.
6.	17 Feb 09 9.58 hrs	/1/ cow crossed the withdrawal line near UN post 4-34 from the Israeli side, drank water from BIISAIL pool, and then returned back.
7.	18 Feb 09 9.32 hrs	/1/ cow crossed the withdrawal line near UN post 4-34 from the Israeli side, drank water from BIISAIL pool, and then returned back at 18.15 hrs.
8.	18 Feb 09 20.00 hrs	IDF projected a light beam from their post towards Lebanese territories in front of RAS AL NAQOURA for /10/ seconds.
9.	21 Feb 09 8.00 hrs	IDF bombarded /8/ artillery shells /155mm/ — /4/ of them in the vicinity of AL KLAYLEH village and /4/ in the vicinity of AL MANSOURY village.
10.	22 Feb 09 23.00 hrs	Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight from an enemy vehicle stopping north of their position W411 in "Zar'it" towards the crossroad " Ramya" and "Tarbikha" two times for /20/ seconds.
11.	25 Feb 09 19.13 hrs	At 17:50 in KFAR KILA and in the vicinity of B86, an IDF patrol stopped and insulted a Lebanese army soldier by using bad words in Arabic.
12.	1 Mar 09 22.15 hrs	Two (2) Israeli enemy vehicles (Hummer) conducting a patrol inside the occupied Palestinian territories were seen in front of "Markaba". When they arrived in front of a LAF position, they projected a spotlight towards it for two (2) minutes. Then they moved south towards their position E440.

13.	3 Mar 09 10.00 hrs	An IDF patrol consisting of /1/ Jeep Hammer and /1/ Jeep Toyota fired automatic weapons towards Lebanese territories in front of AL AADAYSEH.
14.	3 Mar 09	Fax messages received by a Lebanese fax in BEIRUT were sent from the IDF asking for any information about missing Israeli soldiers, with a prize of /10/ millions USD.
15.	6 Mar 09 00.35 hrs	Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight from a vehicle (Hummer) stopped near their position W411 for 20 seconds inside Lebanese territory in the direction of Ramiah and Tarbikha.
16.	6 Mar 09 17.40 hrs	Israeli soldiers came by two HUMMER vehicles close to KFAR KILA gate and said bad words to a Lebanese soldier who was on a mission as a guard in his position.
17.	6 Mar 09 18.20 hrs	Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight from a vehicle (Hummer) stopped near their position W411 for 5 seconds inside Lebanese territory in the direction of a LAF position in Jabal Blat.
18.	8 Mar 09 12.20 hrs	Israeli soldiers close to KFAR KILA said bad words to Lebanese soldiers who were in an observation point that belongs to the 12th brigade. The Lebanese soldiers did not react.
19.	8 Mar 09 19.55 hrs	Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight for 15 seconds inside the Lebanese territories in the direction of a LAF position in Lahlah from a vehicle (Hummer), moving in a patrol from the position W406 to W407.
20.	8 Mar 09 20.25 hrs	Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight from their position W401 for 7 seconds inside Lebanese territories in the direction of the road that leads to the LAF position in RAS AL NAQOURA.
21.	8 Mar 09 21.49 hrs	Enemy forces projected a spotlight from their position W401 for 5 seconds inside Lebanese territories in the direction behind the LAF position in RAS AL NAQOURA.
22.	8 Mar 09 22.10 hrs	Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight from their position W401 for 5 seconds inside Lebanese territories in the direction of a LAF 6th brigade position and the Lebanese General Security position in RAS AL NAQOURA.
23.	8 Mar 09 23.14 hrs	Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight from their position W401 for 5 seconds inside Lebanese territories in the direction of a LAF 6th brigade position and the Lebanese General Security position in RAS AL NAQOURA.
24.	12 Mar 09 16.40 hrs	Two IDF soldiers from an IDF patrol (2 Hummers) in KFAR KILA insulted three Lebanese girls by saying bad words in presence of a Span patrol, which was stopped at the place.
25.	15 Mar 09 12.50 hrs	Abeam one LAF 11th brigade position in Meis Al Jabal and north of BP30 (inside the occupied Palestinian territories) at UTM (736013-671246), four Israeli persons in civilian dress came onboard a pick-up vehicle with a water pump and started pumping water from a swamp inside their agricultural land to the Lebanese side where a mine field exists. Then they stopped pumping water at 12:50 and left the spot leaving the water pump in that place.

		They came back at 13:00, started pumping water again and left at 13:05, keeping the water pump running. The water pump stayed until 13:40 when one IDF patrol composed of two hummer vehicles appeared, detached the pump, and took it. Then the patrol left at 13:45, leaving a small part of the water pipe on the ground. At 15:10, the same four Israeli persons came again to the same spot, but onboard a black and silver jeep. Subsequently, one IDF patrol appeared in two hummer vehicles and argued with the civilians. Then they both left the spot toward different directions.
26.	17 Mar 09 8.30 hrs	Abeam one LAF 11th brigade position in Meis Al Jabal and north of BP30 (inside the occupied Palestinian territories) at UTM (736013-671246), four Israeli persons in civilian dress came onboard a pick-up vehicle with a water pump and started pumping water from swamp inside their agricultural land to the Lebanese side where a mine field exists. Then the aforementioned persons left the place, keeping the pump running. At 09:40 an enemy patrol arrived on the spot and stopped the pump. At 09:55 another patrol arrived, detached the pump and the water pipe, and took them. The same four persons came back at 11:00 hrs escorted by a military vehicle and worked on reinstalling the pump and start pumping water again. Then the military vehicle left, and after 30 minutes the four civilians left without pumping water. Immediately, a LAF 11th brigade patrol arrived there. At 13:00 hrs, an Israeli patrol consisting of 2 hummers and one white civilian car, arrived on the spot, detached the pump and the water pipes, took them, and left.
27.	18 Mar 09 10.00 hrs	A civilian informed LAF at the 12th Brigade position in KFAR KILA that on the above-mentioned date at 10:25 hrs and at 10:55 hrs, an IDF patrol composed of two vehicles (Humvees) stopped near the point B85. The personnel belonging to that patrol said bad and insulting words to a group of civilians in front of Al Worood rest house in the same mentioned area. Then the patrol left.
28.	21 Mar 09 20.00 hrs	Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight from their position W401 for 5 seconds towards Lebanese territories.
29.	22 Mar 09 20.35 hrs	Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight from their position W401 for 10 seconds towards RAS AL NAQOURA inside Lebanese territories.
30.	22 Mar 09 20.50 hrs	Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight from their position W401 for 6 seconds towards RAS AL NAQOURA inside Lebanese territories.
31.	23 Mar 09 19.00 hrs	Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight from their position W401 for 7 seconds towards the LAF post in RAS AL NAQOURA inside Lebanese territories.
32.	1 Apr 09 9.47 hrs	Four cows crossed the withdrawal line near UN post 4-34 from the Israeli side, drank water from BIISAIL pool, and then returned back.

33.	1 Apr 09 18.15 hrs	An Israeli enemy Merkava tank was stopped in the enemy position E434 opposite a LAF 11th Brigade position in Mays Al Jabal directing its cannon towards Lebanese regions. It left at 18:30.
34.	18 Apr 09 17.00 hrs	Israeli soldiers close to Kfar Kila gate said bad words (finger) to a Lebanese soldier who was on a mission as a guard in his position.
35.	19 Apr 09 22.50 hrs	Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight from their position W411 in "Zar'it" towards the crossroad: "Marwahin", "Ramya", and "Jabal Blat" (7132-6652) for 10 seconds.
36.	20 Apr 09 22.35 hrs	Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight from their position in W407B toward Lahlah for 10 seconds.
37.	21 Apr 09 17.55 hrs	An enemy patrol took photos of a Lebanese position in KFAR KILA. The patrol did it again at 18:20.
38.	21 Apr 09 18.20 hrs	An enemy patrol took photos of a Lebanese position in KFAR KILA. The patrol did it again at 18:20.
39.	1 May 09 21.00 hrs	Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight from their position in RAS AL NAQOURA towards the LAF post for four seconds.
40.	3 May 09 13.30 hrs	An IDF vehicle stopped in front of AL WAZZANI LAF check point, inside the occupied Palestinian territories. Two personnel alighted from it and took pictures of the Lebanese territories, including the LAF checkpoint mentioned above.
41.	4 May 09 20.20 hrs	Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight from their position W401 toward RAS AL NAQOURA for 3 seconds.
42.	5 May 09 00.40 hrs	Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight for 10 seconds toward the cross road Marwahin–Ramyeh from a Hummer vehicle parked near the position W411.
43.	14 May 09 2.45 hrs	Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight for 30 seconds from their position W411 (ZIRIIT) toward the crossroad TARBIKHA and JABAL BLAT.
44.	14 May 09 3.28 hrs	Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight for 30 seconds from their position W411 (ZIRIIT) toward the crossroad TARBIKHA and JABAL BLAT.
45.	17 May 09 23.00 hrs	Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight from their position W411 in "Zar'it" towards the crossroad: "Marwaheen" and "Ramya" (713906-665125) and (714340-665044) for two minutes.
46.	18 May 09 21.40 hrs	Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight from their position W411 in "Zar'it" towards "Jabal Blat" between the two points (107720-131480) and (109920-131160) for 10 seconds.
47.	18 May 09 22.30 hrs	Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight from their position W411 in "Zar'it" towards "Jabal Blat" coordinates (713456-665106) for ten seconds.
48.	19 May 09 1.40 hrs	Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight from their position W401 "RAS AL NAQOURA" toward the Lebanese territorial waters about 300 meters abeam the 3rd buoys line for 3 seconds.

Annex III

[Date: 27 May 20

Israeli violations of Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) and 1701 (2006)

Maritime violations: 77

1.	1 Feb 09 17.50 hrs	The IDF projected a light beam from its post W401 towards Lebane territorial waters north of the buoys line for /20/ seconds.
2.	3 Feb 09 18.55 hrs	The IDF projected a light beam towards Lebanese territorial waters nor of the buoys line for /12/ minutes.
3.	3 Feb 09 19.40 hrs	An IDF patrol boat fired several warning shots from their post W4 towards a Lebanese fishing boat located at /50/ meters to the north of t buoys line inside Lebanese territorial waters.
4.	3 Feb 09 21.00 hrs	The IDF projected a light beam towards Lebanese territorial waters nor of the buoys line for /1/ minute.
5.	3 Feb 09 22.30 hrs	The IDF projected a light beam towards Lebanese territorial waters nor of the buoys line for /1/ minute.
6.	5 Feb 09 18.22 hrs	The IDF projected a light beam from their post W404 towards Lebane territorial waters, north of the buoys line for /5/ seconds.
7.	6 Feb 09 5.00 hrs	An IDF patrol boat fired several warning shots towards Lebane territorial waters /400/ meters north of the buoys line.
8.	6 Feb 09 18.35 hrs	The IDF projected a light beam from their post W404 towards Lebane territorial waters north of the buoys line for /10/ seconds.
9.	9 Feb 09 18.00 hrs	The IDF projected a light beam from their post W404 towards Lebane territorial waters /100/ meters north of the buoys line in front of RAS A NAQOURA for /4/ seconds.
10.	14 Feb 09 19.00 hrs	The IDF projected a light beam from their post W404 towards Lebane territorial waters in front of RAS AL NAQOURA for /5/ seconds.
11.	15 Feb 09 7.00 hrs	An IDF patrol boat threw /1/ hand grenade towards Lebanese territori waters /200/ meters south of the buoys line in front of RAS A NAQOURA.
12.	16 Feb 09 18.00 hrs	The IDF projected a light beam from their post W401 towards Lebanes territorial waters /100/ meters north of the buoys line in front of RAS A NAQOURA for /5/ seconds.
13.	18 Feb 09 1.00 hrs	The IDF projected a light beam from their post W404 towards Lebanes territorial waters /300/ meters north of the buoys line in front of RAS A NAQOURA for /15/ seconds.
14.	18 Feb 09 1.40 hrs	The IDF projected a light beam from their post W404 towards Lebanes territorial waters /300/ meters north of the buoys line in front of RAS A NAQOURA for /7/ seconds.
15.	18 Feb 09 3.45 hrs	The IDF projected a light beam from their post W404 three times towar Lebanese territorial waters /300/ meters north of the buoys line in front RAS AL NAQOURA for /5/ seconds.
16.	18 Feb 09 7.00 hrs	Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight at 01:00 hrs for 15 seconds fro their position W401 in Ras Al Naqoura towards Lebanese territori waters, about 300 meters to the north of buoys line.

17.	18 Feb 09 7.00 hrs	Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight at 01:40 hrs for 7 seconds from their position W401 in Ras Al Naqoura towards Lebanese territorial waters, about 300 meters to the north of buoys line.
18.	18 Feb 09 7.00 hrs	Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight at 03:45 hrs 3 times, for 5 seconds each, from a warship towards Lebanese territorial waters, about 300 meters to the north of buoys line.
19.	18 Feb 09 1.00 hrs	An IDF patrol boat threw /1/ hand grenade towards Lebanese territorial waters north of the buoys line.
20.	20 Feb 09 23.13 hrs	An IDF patrol boat located at /100/ meters south of the buoys line projected a spotlight towards the sky for /30/ seconds.
21.	23 Feb 09 19.00 hrs	Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight for 4 seconds from their position W401 in Ras Al Naqoura towards Lebanese territory.
22.	20 Feb 09 19.55 hrs	Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight 300 meters to the north of the fifth Buoy for 4 seconds from their position W401 in Ras Al Naqoura towards Lebanese territory.
23.	24 Feb 09 18.30 hrs	Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight for 5 seconds from their position W401 in Ras Al Naqoura towards Lebanese territorial waters on the first buoy.
24.	24 Feb 09 19.05 hrs	Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight for 30 seconds from a patrol boat located at 100 meters north of the buoy line towards the Lebanese coast.
25.	24 Feb 09 20.36 hrs	Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight for 10 seconds from a patrol boat located between the 7th and the 8th buoys at 100 meters north of the buoy line in Lebanese territorial waters.
26.	25 Feb 09 20. 00 hrs	Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight from their position W401 in Ras Al Naqoura for /30/ seconds towards Lebanese territorial waters.
27.	25 Feb 09 20. 33 hrs	Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight from their position W401 in Ras Al Naqoura for 5 seconds towards the Lebanese territorial waters, 500 meters to the north of the third buoy.
28.	27 Feb 09 18.00 hrs	AN IDF patrol boat projected a spotlight for /4/ seconds towards Lebanese territorial waters.
29.	27 Feb 09 21.45 hrs	Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight from their position W401 in Ras Al Naqoura for 5 seconds towards Lebanese territorial waters, 200 meters to the north of the third buoy.
30.	1 Mar 09 20.25 hrs	Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight from their position W401 in Ras Al Naqoura for 5 seconds towards Lebanese territorial waters, 50 meters to the north of the first buoy.
31.	1 Mar 09 22.56 hrs	Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight from their position W401 in Ras Al Naqoura for 5 seconds towards Lebanese territorial waters, 400 meters to the north of the fifth buoy.
32.	2 Mar 09 19.40 hrs	Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight from their position W401 in Ras Al Naqoura towards Lebanese territorial waters.
33.	2 Mar 09 19.50 hrs	Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight from their position W401 in Ras Al Naqoura, for 5 seconds 200m inside Lebanese territorial waters.
34.	2 Mar 09 20.00 hrs	Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight from their position W401 in Ras Al Naqoura for 4 seconds towards the third and the fourth buoys 100m inside Lebanese territorial waters.
35.	2 Mar 09 21.20 hrs	Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight from their position W401 in Ras Al Naqoura for 8 seconds towards the main road which leads to the Lebanese General Security position.

36.	2 Mar 09 21.50 hrs	Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight from their position W401 in Ras Al Naqoura for 10 seconds towards Lebanese General Security position 200m inside Lebanese territories.
37.	5 Mar 09 19.40 hrs	The Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight for 7 seconds from Ras Al Naqoura towards Lebanese territorial waters 500 meters north of the first buoy.
38.	6 Mar 09 3.07 hrs	The Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight from their position W401 in Ras Al Naqoura for 7 seconds towards the buoys line 500m inside Lebanese territorial waters.
39.	6 Mar 09 4.20 hrs	The Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight from their position W401 in Ras Al Naqoura for 7 seconds towards the 4th buoy at 500 meter north of the buoys line in the Lebanese territorial waters.
40.	6 Mar 09 18.10 hrs	An IDF enemy war patrol ship was seen four miles to the north of the buoys line and nine miles west of Al Bayyadah inside Lebanese territorial waters. Then it headed west outside Lebanese territorial waters and left at 18:30.
41.	6 Mar 09 18.44 hrs	An Israeli enemy boat projected a spotlight for 4 seconds, 500 m of the buoy line, inside Lebanese territorial waters.
42.	7 Mar 09 5.05 hrs	The Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight for 7 seconds from Ras Al Naqoura towards Lebanese territorial waters, 800 meters north of the third buoy.
43.	8 Mar 09 20.58 hrs	The Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight for 5 seconds from Ras Al Naqoura towards Lebanese territorial waters, 400 meters north of the second and the third buoy.
44.	8 Mar 09 21.14 hrs	The Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight for 10 seconds from Ras Al Naqoura towards Lebanese territorial waters, 400 meters north of the second and the third buoys.
45.	9 Mar 09 21.17 hrs	The Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight for 5 seconds from Ras Al Naqoura towards Lebanese territorial waters, 400 meters north of the first and third buoys.
46.	10 Mar 09 20.20 hrs	Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight from position 401 for 12 seconds inside Lebanese territorial waters between the shore and the first buoy.
47.	12 Mar 09 19.12 hrs	The Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight for 10 seconds from Ras Al Naqoura towards a Lebanese fishing boat located at the north of the 2nd buoy line inside Lebanese territorial waters.
48.	12 Mar 09 20.13 hrs	An IDF enemy war patrol ship projected a spot light towards Lebanese territorial waters, 400 m to the north of the 7th buoy for 10 seconds.
49.	13 Mar 09 19.05 hrs	The Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight for 10 seconds from Ras Al Naqoura towards Lebanese territorial waters, 200 meters north of the third buoy.
50.	14 Mar 09 21.30 hrs	Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight from their position W401 "Ras Al Naqoura" towards Lebanese territorial waters, about 500 meters north of the third buoy for 5 seconds.
51.	16 Mar 09 21.33 hrs	Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight for 3 seconds from Ras Al Naqoura towards Lebanese territorial waters, 300 meters to the north of the buoy line inside Lebanese territorial waters.
52.	16 Mar 09 22.20 hrs	Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight for 3 seconds from Ras Al Naqoura towards Lebanese territorial waters, 500 meters to the north of the 7th buoy inside Lebanese territorial waters.

53.	18 Mar 09 19.00 hrs	IDF fired /12/ several shots — /6/ of them fell down inside Lebanese territorial waters.
54.	22 Mar 09 21.00 hrs	Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight for 10 seconds from Ras Al Naqoura towards Lebanese territorial waters, 600 meters to the north of the 7th buoy inside Lebanese territorial waters.
55.	22 Mar 09 21.15 hrs	Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight for 10 seconds from Ras Al Naqoura towards Lebanese territorial waters, 600 meters to the north of the 2th buoy inside Lebanese territorial waters.
56.	26 Mar 09 21.00 hrs	Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight for 4 seconds from Ras Al Naqoura towards Lebanese territorial waters, 400 meters to the north of the 3rd buoy inside Lebanese territorial waters.
57.	3 Apr 09 4.30 hrs	An IDF enemy patrol warship, located at 100 meters from the third buoy, projected a light beam for 5 seconds at a Lebanese fishing boat located north of the buoys.
58.	3 Apr 09 5.25 hrs	An IDF enemy patrol warship projected a light beam for 30 seconds at three fishing boats located north of the buoys.
59.	13 Apr 09 20.00 hrs	Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight for /7/ seconds from Ras Al Naqoura towards Lebanese An IDF enemy patrol warship, 300 meters to the north of the 7th buoy inside Lebanese territorial waters.
60.	14 Apr 09 20.00 hrs	Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight for /5/ seconds from Ras Al Naqoura towards Lebanese territorial waters 300 meters to the north of the 2nd buoy inside Lebanese territorial waters.
61.	14 Apr 09 20.44 hrs	Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight for /5/ seconds from Ras Al Naqoura towards Lebanese territorial waters, 300 meters to the north of the 2nd buoy inside Lebanese territorial waters.
62.	14 Apr 09 21.57 hrs	Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight for /4/ seconds from Ras Al Naqoura towards Lebanese territorial waters 300 meters to the north of the 2nd buoy inside Lebanese territorial waters.
63.	16 Apr 09 21.10 hrs	Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight from Ras Al Naqoura towards Lebanese territorial waters, 300 meters in Lebanese territorial waters for 7 seconds.
64.	16 Apr 09 21.20 hrs	Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight from Ras Al Naqoura towards Lebanese territorial waters 100 meters inside Lebanese territorial waters for 3 seconds.
65.	20 Apr 09 3.40 hrs	Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight from Ras Al Naqoura against a fishing boat 100m inside Lebanese territorial waters. Then they projected another rifle in the air above the land.
66.	22 Apr 09 22.00 hrs	Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight from Ras Al Naqoura against a fishing boat 200m north of the 7th buoy inside Lebanese territorial waters.
67.	26 Apr 09 5.15 hrs	An IDF patrol boat fired automatic weapons towards the buoys line.
68.	28 Apr 09 7.15 hrs	An IDF patrol boat fired automatic weapons towards a Lebanese fishing boat inside Lebanese territorial waters.
69.	28 Apr 09 8.25 hrs	IDF patrol boat threw /2/ hand grenades towards Lebanese territorial waters north of the line of buoys.
70.	28 Apr 09 11.05 hrs	An IDF patrol boat threw /1/ hand grenade towards Lebanese territorial waters, north of the line of buoys.

71.	2 May 09 8.56 hrs	An IDF patrol boat threw /2/ hand grenades towards a Lebanese fish boat inside Lebanese territorial waters, /50/ meters north of the line buoys.
72.	3 May 09 9.15 hrs	An IDF patrol boat threw /1/ hand grenade towards a Lebanese fish boat /100/ meters north of the 4th buoy line inside Lebanese territo waters.
73.	9 May 09 7.10 hrs	An IDF patrol boat threw /2/ hand grenades towards the 4th buoy ins Lebanese territorial waters, /50/ meters north of the buoys line.
74.	13 May 09 7.10 hrs	An IDF patrol boat fired attention automatic weapons towards a Leban fishing boat inside Lebanese territorial waters, north of the buoys line.
75.	19 May 09 1.25 hrs	An IDF enemy patrol warship entered Lebanese territorial waters ab 100 meters between the 4th and 5th buoy lines.
76.	21 May 09 1.10 hrs	An IDF enemy patrol warship fired around 10 shots inside Leban territorial waters, north of the 2nd buoy.
77.	22 May 09 1.50 hrs	The IDF fired three bursts from its position W401 towards one Leban fishing boat that approached the 3rd buoy from the northern side, wh forced it to leave that area and head north.

Annex IV

[Date 27 May 2009]

Israeli violations of Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) and 1701 (2006)

Airspace violations: 388

1.	1 Feb 09 16.00 hrs to 16.07 hrs	IDF aircraft fighters crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over AALMA SHAAB.
2.	2 Feb 09 18.43 hrs to 18.45 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
3.	3 Feb 09 6.00 hrs to 13.00 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above AL NAQOURA heading north, circled over BEIRUT and the SOUTH, and left from above AL NAQOURA.
4.	3 Feb 09 14.30 hrs to 16.30 hrs	IDF aircraft fighters crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over JOUWAYA and TYR.
5.	4 Feb 09 9.30 hrs to 11.20 hrs	/2/ IDF aircraft fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above SHEBA'A FARMS, circled over Lebanese territories, and left at 11.20 hrs from above AALMA SHAAB.
6.	4 Feb 09 9.37 hrs to 9.45 hrs	IDF aircraft fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above AL BEKAA, JEB JANIN, RASHAYA, BEIT LAHYA, and QAMED AL LAWZ, heading from the SOUTH to the NORTH, and left at 9.45 hrs.
7.	4 Feb 09 9.40 hrs to 9.50 hrs	IDF aircraft fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above MARJAYOUN and left at 9.50 hrs.
8.	4 Feb 09 9.55 hrs to 9.56 hrs	IDF aircraft fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above AL NAQOURA heading NORTH and left at 9.56 hrs.
9.	4 Feb 09 10.15 hrs to 10.35 hrs	IDF aircraft fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above SAIDA and left at 10.35 hrs.
10.	4 Feb 09 11.00 hrs to 11.01 hrs	IDF aircraft fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above Al Bekaa heading from the South to the North, throwing thermal balloons, and left at 11.01 hrs.
11.	4 Feb 09 11.50 hrs to 12.10 hrs	IDF aircraft fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above AL NAQOURA heading NORTH till AL DAMOUR, left to the SOUTH, and left at 12.10 hrs from above the sea abeam AL NAQOURA.
12.	4 Feb 09 18.00 hrs to 18.15 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above AL BEKAA, heading from the SOUTH to the NORTH, and left at 18.15 hrs
13.	5 Feb 09 12.35 hrs to 12.40 hrs	An IDF aircraft fighter crossed Lebanese airspace from above SHAMA and left at 12.40 hrs
14.	5 Feb 09 20.25 hrs to 20.35 hrs	An IDF aircraft fighter crossed Lebanese airspace from above SHAMA and left at 20.35 hrs.
15.	6 Feb 09 7.00 hrs to 18.50 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above Al Naqoura till Al Nabatieh, circled over Al Bekaa and the SOUTH, and left at 18.50 hrs from above KFAR KILA.
16.	6 Feb 09 9.00 hrs to 11.10 hrs	/2/ IDF aircraft fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above Sheba'a Farms heading north, circled over Lebanese territories, and left at 11.10 hrs from above Alma Ash-Sha'b.

17.	6 Feb 09 10.15 hrs to 10.20 hrs	Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above Yaroun at high altitude (unseen) and left at 10:20.
18.	6 Feb 09 10.20 hrs to 10.30 hrs	Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace above Saida and left at 10:30.
19.	6 Feb 09 11.50 hrs to 18.50 hrs	An Israeli recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above Naqoura reaching Nabatiyah and left at 18:50 from above KFAR KILA.
20.	11 Feb 09 10.14 hrs to 10.18 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
21.	11 Feb 09 15.21 hrs to 15.30 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
22.	12 Feb 09 6.20 hrs to 10.02 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
23.	12 Feb 09 10.05 hrs to 11.10 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
24.	12 Feb 09 14.58 hrs to 15.07 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
25.	12 Feb 09 15.53 hrs to 15.56 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
26.	12 Feb 09 19.04 hrs to 19.07 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
27.	12 Feb 09 20.12 hrs to 20.13 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
28.	12 Feb 09 23.32 hrs to 23.33 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
29.	14 Feb 09 6.55 hrs to 19.59 hrs	An Israeli recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above Alma Ash-Sha'b heading north, circled over all southern regions, and left at 19:59 from above Naqoura.
30.	14 Feb 09 6.00 hrs to 19.07 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above AALMA SHAAB, circled over the SOUTH, and left at 19.07 hrs from above AL NAQOURA.
31.	14 Feb 09 11.00 hrs to 12.38 hrs	/2/ IDF aircraft fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above DAYR MIMAS, circled over Lebanese territories, and left at 12.38 hrs from above Alma Ash-Sha'b.
32.	14 Feb 09 11.28 hrs to 11.33 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
33.	14 Feb 09 11.52 hrs to 11.54 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
34.	14 Feb 09 12.21 hrs to 12.26 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
35.	14 Feb 09 12.36 hrs to 12.37 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
36.	14 Feb 09 13.00 hrs to 13.02 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
37.	14 Feb 09 13.06 hrs to 13.09 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
38.	14 Feb 09 15.16 hrs to 15.23 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.

39.	14 Feb 09 18.03 hrs to 18.28 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
40.	14 Feb 09 18.12 hrs to 18.13 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
41.	14 Feb 09 18.23 hrs to 18.31 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
42.	14 Feb 09 18.39 hrs to 18.46 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
43.	15 Feb 09 6.00 hrs to 13.40 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above AL NAQOURA heading NORTH, circled over the SOUTH, and left at 13.40 hrs from above RMAISH.
44.	15 Feb 09 6.49 hrs to 13.25 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
45.	15 Feb 09 13.50 hrs to 13.51 hrs	Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above Al Labbouna heading north, circled over all Lebanese territory, and left at 13:51.
46.	15 Feb 09 11.22 hrs to 11.26 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
47.	16 Feb 09 9.32 hrs to 11.06 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
48.	17 Feb 09 9.09 hrs to 9.23 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
49.	17 Feb 09 18.03 hrs to 18.17 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
50.	17 Feb 09 18.26 hrs to 18.57 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
51.	18 Feb 09	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
52.	18 Feb 09	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
53.	18 Feb 09	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
54.	19 Feb 09 6.00 hrs to 10.30 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above AL NAQOURA heading NORTH, circled over the SOUTH, and left at 10.30 hrs from above AL NAQOURA.
55.	20 Feb 09 2.13 hrs to 2.18 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
56.	20 Feb 09 7.44 hrs to 10.00 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
57.	20 Feb 09 18.35 hrs to 18.50 hrs	/2/ IDF aircraft fighters crossed Lebanese airspace and threw /1/ tem balloon above Lebanese territorial waters.
58.	23 Feb 09 17.30 hrs to 18.18 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
59.	23 Feb 09 19.40 hrs to 19.45 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
60.	23 Feb 09 20.00 hrs to 21.17 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.

61.	23 Feb 09 20.34 hrs to 18.50 hrs	Two Israeli aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace at 18:33 over Lebanese territorial waters in front of Naqoura, and one of them ejected a thermal balloon. The aircraft left at 18:50.
62.	24 Feb 09 8.24 hrs to 8.25 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
63.	24 Feb 09 18.38 hrs to 19.19 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
64.	24 Feb 09 18.45 hrs to 18.50 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from over Lebanese territorial waters abeam TYR, circled over BEIRUT, and left at 19.20 hrs abeam AL NAQOURA.
65.	24 Feb 09 20.14 hrs to 20.37 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
66.	24 Feb 09 20.36 hrs to 20.59 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
67.	24 Feb 09 22.40 hrs to 22.41 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
68.	25 Feb 09 6.55 hrs to 10.34 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
69.	25 Feb 09 7.00 hrs to 10.40 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace above Sheba'a Farms heading north till Jeb Janin, circled over Al Bekaa Al Gharby, and left at 10.40 hrs from above Aaytaroun.
70.	25 Feb 09 7.00 hrs to 7.30 hrs	An Israeli recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above Jabal Blat, circled overhead, and left at 07:30.
71.	25 Feb 09 11.13 hrs to 11.18 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
72.	25 Feb 09 16.57 hrs to 18.06 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
73.	25 Feb 09 17.08 hrs to 17.09 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
74.	25 Feb 09 18.34 hrs to 18.52 hrs	/4/ IDF aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
75.	25 Feb 09 19.45 hrs to 19.46 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
76.		An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace above the sea abeam Tyr heading north, circled between Beirut and Al Damour, and left at 21.55 hrs above the sea abeam Al Naqoura.
77.	25 Feb 09 20.11 hrs to 20.45 hrs	/3/ IDF aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
78.	25 Feb 09 20.37 hrs to 21.48 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
79.	26 Feb 09 6.46 hrs to 18.10 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
80.	26 Feb 09 8.58 hrs to 9.46 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
81.	26 Feb 09 9.00 hrs to 9.25 hrs	Four Israeli enemy aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above Kafr Kila, circled above Beirut, the South and West Bekaa, and left at 09:25 from above Rumaysh.

82.	26 Feb 09 9.04 hrs to 10.15 hrs	Two Israeli enemy aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above Kafer Kela, circled above all Lebanese regions, and left at 10:15 from above Alma Al Ash Sha'b.
83.	26 Feb 09 9.10 hrs to 9.20 hrs	An unidentified number of Israeli enemy aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the 11th brigade sector at a high altitude and left at 09:20.
84.	26 Feb 09 9.16 hrs to 9.17 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
85.	26 Feb 09 9.20 hrs to 9.21 hrs	An Israeli enemy recce aircraft was heard crossing Lebanese airspace from above RAS AL NAQOURA heading north; it left at 09:21.
86.	26 Feb 09 9.25 hrs to 9.30 hrs	Two Israeli enemy aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the 7th brigade sector at a high altitude (seen) and left at 09:30.
87.	26 Feb 09 9.30 hrs to 9.45 hrs	An unidentified number of Israeli enemy aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the 7th brigade sector at a high altitude (unseen)and left at 09:45.
88.	26 Feb 09 9.35 hrs to 9.36 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
89.	26 Feb 09 10.03 hrs to 10.12 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
90.	26 Feb 09 10.16 hrs to 10.17 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
91.	26 Feb 09 13.26 hrs to 13.27 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
92.	26 Feb 09 13.37 hrs to 13.39 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
93.	26 Feb 09 15.40 hrs to 15.42 hrs	An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above TAL AL GHABAYIR, circled overhead, and left at 15:42.
94.	26 Feb 09 17.24 hrs to 17.25 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
95.	26 Feb 09 17.45 hrs to 17.47 hrs	An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above RAS AL NAQOURA heading north and left at 17:47.
96.	26 Feb 09 17.53 hrs to 17.56 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
97.	26 Feb 09 18.22 hrs to 18.23 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
98.	26 Feb 09 19.23 hrs to 19.24 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
99.	5 Mar 09 7.00 hrs to 15.59 hrs	An Israeli recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above Naqoura heading north, circled over the southern area, and left at 15:59 from above Naqoura.
100.	5 Mar 09 9.55 hrs to 10.05 hrs	An Israeli recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above Tarbikha heading north and left at 10:05.
101.	5 Mar 09 10.00 hrs to 11.40 hrs	Six Israeli aircrafts crossed Lebanese airspace, four from above Sheba'a Farms and two from above Aytaroun, heading north and circled over all Lebanese regions. They eft at 11:40 from above Sheba'a Farms.
102.	5 Mar 09 10.15 hrs to 10.20 hrs	Three Israeli aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above Blaat heading north and left at 10:20.

103.	6 Mar 09 15.00 hrs to 15.35 hrs	Two Israeli aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above Kafer Kila heading north till Chekka, circled over Chekka, Byblos, and Bekaa, and left at 15:35 from above Alma Ash Cha'b.
104.	6 Mar 09 16.00 hrs to 16.05 hrs	Two Israeli aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above east Lebanon, headed west, and left at 16:05.
105.	6 Mar 09 18.30 hrs	An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above AYTAROUN and BENT JBEIL.
106.	6 Mar 09 18.35 hrs to 18.50 hrs	An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above Aytaroun at a high altitude and left at 18:50.
107.	6 Mar 09 23.40 hrs to 2.47 hrs	An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above Kafer Kila heading north till Baalbek and circled over regions of Baalbek, south and west Bekaa, and left at 02:47 on 07 MAR 2009 from above Kafer Kila towards the occupied territories.
108.	7 Mar 09 00.07 hrs to 00.35 hrs	Two Israeli aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the sea abeam Byblos, heading east till Baalbek, and circled over regions of Baalbek, Byblos and Chaka. They left at 00:35 from above Aytarun.
109.	7 Mar 09 2.15 hrs to 6.45 hrs	An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above Rmeich heading north and circled over the southern regions and west bekaa. Left at 06:45 from above Kafer Kila.
110.	8 Mar 09 11.00 hrs to 14.10 hrs	An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above Naqoura heading north, circled over regions of the South, and left at 14:15 from above Kafer Kila towards the occupied territories.
111.	8 Mar 09 14.49 hrs to 14.50 hrs	Israeli aircrafts crossed Lebanese airspace from above Labbuna heading north. Left at 14:50.
112.	8 Mar 09 19.40 hrs to 20.00 hrs	An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above Ras Al Naqoura at a high altitude and left at 20:00.
113.	9 Mar 09 11.50 hrs to 14.15 hrs	An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above Naqoura heading north, circled over southern regions and west Bekaa, and left at 14:15 from above Rmeich.
114.	11 Mar 09 9.00 hrs to 10.15 hrs	Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the 11th brigade sector at a high altitude and left at 10:15.
115.	12 Mar 09 3.23 hrs to 3.57 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
116.	12 Mar 09 5.35 hrs to 20.50 hrs	An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above Naqoura, circled over regions of the South, and eft at 20:50 from above Alma Ash Shaab towards the occupied territories.
117.	12 Mar 09 7.24 hrs to 15.08 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
118.	12 Mar 09 8.58 hrs to 10.08 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
119.	12 Mar 09 9.50 hrs to 10.30 hrs	Israeli enemy fighters and recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the 12th brigade sector at a high altitude and left at: 10:30.
120.	12 Mar 09 9.55 hrs to 10.06 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
121.	12 Mar 09 9.55 hrs to 11.00 hrs	An Israeli aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above Aytrun, circled over different Lebanese regions, and left at 11:00 from above Alma Ash.

122.	12 Mar 09 9.57 hrs to 9.58 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
123.	12 Mar 09 10.00 hrs to 11.00 hrs	Four Israeli enemy aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above Aytarun heading north, circled over all Lebanese regions, and left at 11:00 from above Alma Al Sha'b.
124.	12 Mar 09 10.00 hrs to 19.00 hrs	Israeli enemy recce aircraft and fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above the 11th brigade sector at a high altitude and left at 19:00.
125.	12 Mar 09 10.05 hrs to 10.08 hrs	An IDF recce Aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
126.	12 Mar 09 10.05 hrs to 12.05 hrs	Israeli enemy fighters and recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the 2nd armored regiment sector (Rachia-Beit Lahia-Kefria-JebJanine), heading from south to north at a high altitude, and left at: 12:05.
127.	12 Mar 09 10.15 hrs to 10.20 hrs	Unseen Israeli enemy fighter aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the 9th brigade sector and left at 10:20.
128.	12 Mar 09 10.26 hrs to 10.31 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
129.	12 Mar 09 10.35 hrs to 11.03 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
130.	12 Mar 09 10.40 hrs to 10.55 hrs	Two Israeli enemy aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the 7th brigade sector at a high altitude (seen) and left at: 10:55 hrs.
131.	12 Mar 09 11.00 hrs to 13.05 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
132.	12 Mar 09 11.35 hrs to 13.05 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
133.	12 Mar 09 12.21 hrs to 12.23 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
134.	12 Mar 09 12.46 hrs to 13.02 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
135.	12 Mar 09 12.52 hrs to 13.10 hrs	Two Israeli enemy aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace, circled over all Lebanese regions, and left at 13:10 from above Kafer Kila.
136.	12 Mar 09 13.00 hrs to 13.04 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
137.	12 Mar 09 13.40 hrs to 13.45 hrs	Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the 12th brigade sector at a medium altitude and left at 13:45.
138.	12 Mar 09 13.50 hrs to 14.22 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
139.	12 Mar 09 14.10 hrs to 14.21 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
140.	12 Mar 09 14.45 hrs to 15.20 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
141.	12 Mar 09 15.30 hrs to 16.00 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
142.	12 Mar 09 17.58 hrs to 18.43 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.

143.	12 Mar 09 18.55 hrs to 19.00 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
144.	13 Mar 09 14.27 hrs to 14.51 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
145.	13 Mar 09 14.57 hrs to 15.25 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
146.	13 Mar 09 16.11 hrs to 16.28 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
147.	15 Mar 09 23.55 hrs to 23.56 hrs	An Israeli enemy fighter crossed Lebanese airspace over the sea at a high altitude and left at 23:56.
148.	16 Mar 09 2.38 hrs to 2.42 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
149.	16 Mar 09 4.40 hrs to 5.00 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
150.	16 Mar 09 9.40 hrs to 9.41 hrs	An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the 6th brigade sector (Ras Al Naqoura) at a high altitude (unseen) and left at 09:41.
151.	16 Mar 09 9.43 hrs to 9.49 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
152.	16 Mar 09 11.37 hrs to 12.20 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
153.	16 Mar 09 11.50 hrs to 12.03 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
154.	16 Mar 09 12.30 hrs to 12.43 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
155.	16 Mar 09 12.54 hrs to 13.01 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
156.	16 Mar 09 15.13 hrs to 15.39 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
157.	16 Mar 09 15.45 hrs to 18.08 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
158.	16 Mar 09 16.08 hrs to 17.07 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
159.	16 Mar 09 12.30 hrs to 17.30 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
160.	16 Mar 09 18.25 hrs to 18.30 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
161.	17 Mar 09 7.24 hrs to 7.38 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
162.	17 Mar 09 7.40 hrs to 7.41 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
163.	17 Mar 09 7.44 hrs to 8.12 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
164.	17 Mar 09 7.50 hrs to 8.55 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.

165.	17 Mar 09 7.50 hrs to 8.56 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
166.	17 Mar 09 8.01 hrs to 10.15 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
167.	17 Mar 09 8.32 hrs to 8.34 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
168.	17 Mar 09 9.04 hrs to 9.06 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
169.	17 Mar 09 9.18 hrs to 9.19 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
170.	17 Mar 09 9.35 hrs to 9.36 hrs	/4/ IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
171.	17 Mar 09 10.20 hrs to 12.21 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
172.	17 Mar 09 10.23 hrs to 10.39 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
173.	17 Mar 09 10.23 hrs to 10.24 hrs	/4/ IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
174.	17 Mar 09 10.43 hrs to 10.44 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
175.	17 Mar 09 10.50 hrs to 10.51 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
176.	17 Mar 09 11.38 hrs to 11.47 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
177.	17 Mar 09 12.01 hrs to 16.14 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
178.	17 Mar 09 12.05 hrs to 12.11 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
179.	17 Mar 09 13.17 hrs to 14.22 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
180.	17 Mar 09 13.17 hrs to 13.29 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
181.	17 Mar 09 13.25 hrs to 13.39 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
182.	17 Mar 09 13.37 hrs to 13.47 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
183.	17 Mar 09 14.17 hrs to 14.18 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
184.	17 Mar 09 14.41 hrs to 18.22 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
185.	17 Mar 09 15.02 hrs to 16.16 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
186.	17 Mar 09 15.28 hrs to 17.20 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
187.	17 Mar 09 17.32 hrs to 18.35 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.

188.	17 Mar 09 17.57 hrs to 18.00 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
189.	17 Mar 09 18.48 hrs to 19.21 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
190.	17 Mar 09 20.04 hrs to 20.15 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
191.	18 Mar 09 6.00 hrs to 14.33 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above AL NAQOURA heading NORTH, circled over the SOUTH, BEIRUT, and AL BEKAA, and left at 14.33 hrs from above KFAR KILA.
192.	18 Mar 09 6.15 hrs to 14.29 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
193.	18 Mar 09 6.42 hrs to 7.35 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
194.	18 Mar 09 6.58 hrs to 7.25 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
195.	18 Mar 09 8.58 hrs to 10.36 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
196.	18 Mar 09 9.40 hrs to 9.49 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
197.	18 Mar 09 10.05 hrs to 10.30 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
198.	18 Mar 09 10.54 hrs to 14.11 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
199.	18 Mar 09 10.55 hrs to 11.40 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
200.	18 Mar 09 11.24 hrs to 11.35 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
201.	18 Mar 09 12.54 hrs to 14.58 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
202.	18 Mar 09 13.00 hrs to 13.53 hrs	/2/ IDF aircraft fighters crossed Lebanese airspace above the sea abeam JBAIL heading north and left towards above the sea abeam TRIPOLI.
203.	18 Mar 09 13.48 hrs to 14.12 hrs	/2/ IDF aircraft fighters crossed Lebanese airspace above the sea abeam TYR, circled over the SOUTH, and left at 14.12 hrs from above AALMA SHAAB.
204.	18 Mar 09 13.49 hrs to 14.06 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
205.	18 Mar 09 14.10 hrs to 14.56 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
206.	18 Mar 09 19.14 hrs to 20.20 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
207.	18 Mar 09 19.40 hrs to 20.39 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
208.	18 Mar 09 19.48 hrs to 20.26 hrs	An IDF recce Aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
209.	18 Mar 09 20.43 hrs to 21.17 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.

210.	18 Mar 09 22.43 hrs to 22.48 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
211.	18 Mar 09 23.02 hrs to 23.06 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
212.	19 Mar 09 1.45 hrs to 4.38 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
213.	19 Mar 09 3.15 hrs to 3.20 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
214.	19 Mar 09 5.03 hrs to 5.13 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
215.	19 Mar 09 6.00 hrs to 15.50 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above AL NAQOURA heading NORTH, circled over the SOUTH, and left at 15.50 hrs from above AALMA SHAAB.
216.	19 Mar 09 6.34 hrs to 6.59 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
217.	19 Mar 09 6.55 hrs to 15.45 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
218.	19 Mar 09 7.16 hrs to 10.40 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
219.	19 Mar 09 7.29 hrs to 15.15 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
220.	19 Mar 09 7.33 hrs to 9.42 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
221.	19 Mar 09 7.34 hrs to 7.35 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
222.	19 Mar 09 7.49 hrs to 16.04 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
223.	19 Mar 09 10.03 hrs to 10.04 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
224.	19 Mar 09 10.03 hrs to 10.10 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
225.	19 Mar 09 11.21 hrs to 11.51 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
226.	19 Mar 09 12.27 hrs to 13.30 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
227.	19 Mar 09 15.57 hrs to 17.57 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
228.	20 Mar 09 7.23 hrs to 7.31 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
229.	20 Mar 09 7.48 hrs to 7.58 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
230.	20 Mar 09 8.26 hrs to 8.37 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
231.	20 Mar 09 9.04 hrs to 9.09 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
232.	20 Mar 09 10.17 hrs to 10.22 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.

233.	20 Mar 09 12.41 hrs to 12.46 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
234.	20 Mar 09 12.56 hrs to 13.01 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
235.	20 Mar 09 13.09 hrs to 13.17 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
236.	20 Mar 09 14.08 hrs to 14.38 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
237.	20 Mar 09 15.38 hrs to 15.44 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
238.	21 Mar 09 17.24 hrs to 17.56 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
239.	21 Mar 09 17.30 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the 6th brigade sector (JABAL BLAT), heading NORTH at a high altitude.
240.	21 Mar 09 17.36 hrs to 17.56 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
241.	21 Mar 09 19.33 hrs to 20.30 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
242.	21 Mar 09 20.12 hrs to 21.06 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
243.	21 Mar 09 20.35 hrs to 23.59 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
244.	21 Mar 09 22.24 hrs to 23.59 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
245.	21 Mar 09 22.31 hrs to 23.01 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over SOUTH AL LITANI.
246.	22 Mar 09 0.01 hrs to 0.40 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
247.	22 Mar 09 0.01 hrs to 0.22 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
248.	22 Mar 09 0.07 hrs to 0.39 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
249.	22 Mar 09 3.52 hrs to 3.59 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
250.	22 Mar 09 8.49 hrs to 11.20 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
251.	22 Mar 09 8.57 hrs to 16.27 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
252.	22 Mar 09 9.00 hrs to 16.25 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above AL NAQOURA, circled over AL BEKAA AL GHARBY and the SOUTH, and left at 16.25 hrs from above AL NAQOURA.
253.	22 Mar 09 9.37 hrs to 10.05 hrs	An IDF aircraft fighter crossed Lebanese airspace above CHEKKA, circled over CHEKKA–BAALABAK, and left at 10.05 hrs above WEST AL NAQOURA.
254.	22 Mar 09 9.29 hrs to 10.01 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.

255.	22 Mar 09 9.40 hrs to 10.00 hrs	/2/ IDF aircraft fighters crossed Lebanese airspace above the sea abeam CHEKKA, circled over CHEKKA–BAALABAK and AL HERMEL, and left at 10.00 hrs above the sea abeam AL NAQOURA.
256.	22 Mar 09 10.42 hrs to 11.00 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
257.	22 Mar 09 15.07 hrs to 15.11 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
258.	22 Mar 09 16.55 hrs to 17.00 hrs	An IDF aircraft fighter crossed Lebanese airspace above 11 brigade sector left at 17.00 hrs.
259.	22 Mar 09 18.45 hrs to 18.50 hrs	An IDF aircraft fighter crossed Lebanese airspace above 11 brigade sector left at 18.50 hrs.
260.	22 Mar 09 18.55 hrs to 21.46 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
261.	22 Mar 09 18.56 hrs to 21.45 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
262.	22 Mar 09 21.28 hrs to 23.59 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
263.	22 Mar 09 21.36 hrs to 23.59 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
264.	22 Mar 09 23.40 hrs to 23.59 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
265.	23 Mar 09 0.01 hrs to 1.10 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
266.	23 Mar 09 0.01 hrs to 1.05 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
267.	23 Mar 09 10.29 hrs to 10.35 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
268.	23 Mar 09 11.03 hrs to 11.06 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
269.	23 Mar 09 11.28 hrs to 11.37 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
270.	23 Mar 09 11.33 hrs to 11.41 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
271.	23 Mar 09 12.27 hrs to 12.33 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
272.	23 Mar 09 12.30 hrs to 13.45 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
273.	24 Mar 09 15.41 hrs to 16.07 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
274.	25 Mar 09 9.15 hrs to 9.20 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
275.	26 Mar 09 6.46 hrs to 7.04 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
276.	26 Mar 09 6.46 hrs to 7.04 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
277.	26 Mar 09 9.04 hrs to 18.03 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.

278.	26 Mar 09 9.26 hrs to 9.38 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
279.	26 Mar 09 9.30 hrs to 15.35 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
280.	26 Mar 09 9.43 hrs to 9.45 hrs	/4/ IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
281.	26 Mar 09 9.51 hrs to 10.05 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
282.	26 Mar 09 10.08 hrs to 10.16 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
283.	26 Mar 09 10.26 hrs to 10.36 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
284.	26 Mar 09 10.44 hrs to 11.21 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
285.	26 Mar 09 12.25 hrs to 12.43 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
286.	26 Mar 09 13.02 hrs to 13.45 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
287.	26 Mar 09 13.43 hrs to 13.49 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
288.	26 Mar 09 13.45 hrs to 17.22 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
289.	26 Mar 09 13.51 hrs to 14.09 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
290.	26 Mar 09 14.16 hrs to 14.32 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
291.	26 Mar 09 14.32 hrs to 14.42 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
292.	26 Mar 09 16.09 hrs to 16.18 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
293.	26 Mar 09 17.23 hrs to 17.38 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
294.	26 Mar 09 17.54 hrs to 17.55 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
295.	26 Mar 09 21.56 hrs to 23.59 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
296.	29 Mar 09 12.00 hrs to 21.20 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above RMAISH heading EAST, circled over RAYAK, BAALABAK, and the SOUTH, and left at 21.20 hrs from above Naqoura.
297.	30 Mar 09 6.00 hrs to 19.10 hrs	An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above Naqoura heading north, circled over regions of Beirut, South, west Bekaa, Daher El Baidar, Rayak and Baalbek, and left at 19:10 from above Naqoura.
298.	30 Mar 09 10.00 hrs to 11.00 hrs	Two enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above Kafer Kila heading north, circled over all Lebanese regions, and left at 11:00 from above Alma Al Sha'b.

299.	30 Mar 09 10.05 hrs to 10.10 hrs	Enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above 11th brigade sector at a high altitude and left at 10:10.
300.	30 Mar 09 21.40 hrs to 21.50 hrs	An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above 6th brigade sector at a high altitude and left at 21:50.
301.	31 Mar 09 7.20 hrs to 19.55 hrs	An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above Rmaich and circled over regions of Beirut and the south. Left at 19:55 from above Alma Al Sha'b.
302.	31 Mar 09 9.40 hrs to 10.08 hrs	/6/ enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above Naqoura, headed to Klaiaat, circled over the regions of Rayak, Baalbek, the Cedars, and Chekka, and left from above the sea abeam Naqoura.
303.	31 Mar 09 9.43 hrs to 10.37 hrs	/2/ enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above Rmaich heading north, circled over the regions of Rayak, Baalbek, the Cedars, and Chekka, and left from above Naqoura.
304.	31 Mar 09 9.45 hrs to 10.37 hrs	/2/ enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above the sea abeam Byblos heading east, circled over the regions of Rayak, Baalbek, the Cedars, and Chekka, and left from above the sea abeam Naqoura.
305.	31 Mar 09 9.47 hrs to 10.37 hrs	/2/ enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above the sea abeam Jounieh heading east, circled over the regions of Rayak, Baalbek, the Cedars, and Chekka, and left from above the sea abeam Naqoura.
306.	31 Mar 09 10.48 hrs	/2/ enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above Kafer Kila headed north till Tripoli, circled over the regions of Rayak, Baalbek, the Cedars, and Chekka.
307.	31 Mar 09 11.00 hrs	/2/ enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace, flying above the sea abeam Tripoli, and headed to Turkey.
308.	31 Mar 09 11.09 hrs	/2/ enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above the sea abeam Saida and circled over the regions of Rayak, Baalbek, the Cedars, and Chekka.
309.	31 Mar 09 11.15 hrs	/2/ enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace and flew above Alma Al Sha'b.
310.	31 Mar 09 22.35 hrs	An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace for 10 sec from above the 6th brigade sector at a high altitude.
311.	1 Apr 09 8.02 hrs	An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above Ras Al Naqoura at a high altitude and left at 08:05.
312.	1 Apr 09 8.35 hrs	An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the 11th brigade sector at a high altitude and left at 10:00.
313.	1 Apr 09 15.05 hrs	One enemy fighter crossed Lebanese airspace from above 11th brigade sector at a high altitude and left at 15:10.
314.	2 Apr 09 16.45 hrs	An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the sea in front of Ras Al Naqoura heading north, circled over regions of Beirut, and left at 21:50 from above Naqoura.
315.	3 Apr 09 9.00 hrs to 18.25 hrs	An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above AALMA SHAAB, circled over the SOUTH, and left at 18.25 hrs from above AALMA SHAAB.

316.	4 Apr 09 9.00 hrs to 22.25 hrs	An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above RMAISH heading NORTH, circled over the SOUTH, RASHAYA AL WADY, and RAYAK, and left at 22.25 hrs from above KFARKILA.
317.	5 Apr 09 12.00 hrs to 12.05 hrs	An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over the SOUTH.
318.	7 Apr 09 16.00 hrs to 21.10 hrs	An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above AL NAQOURA, circled over the SOUTH, and left at 21.10 hrs from above AL NAQOURA.
319.	8 Apr 09 6.00 hrs to 13.45 hrs	An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above AL NAQOURA heading NORTH, circled over the SOUTH, and left at 13.15 hrs from above RMAISH.
320.	10 Apr 09 8.00 hrs to 15.15 hrs	An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above AL NAQOURA heading NORTH, circled over the SOUTH, and left at 15.15 hrs from above AL NAQOURA.
321.	11 Apr 09 7.00 hrs to 16.35 hrs	An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above AALMA SHAAB, circled over the SOUTH, and left at 16.35 hrs from above AALMA SHAAB.
322.	11 Apr 09 10.30 hrs to 11.37 hrs	/2/ enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above SHEBAA FARMS, circled over BEIRUT and the SOUTH, and left at 11.37 hrs above the sea abeam TRIPOLI headed to Turkey.
323.	11 Apr 09 10.34 hrs to 11.05 hrs	/2/ enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above KFARKILA, circled over Lebanese territories, and left at 11.05 hrs from above AALMA SHAAB.
324.	12 Apr 09 10.00 hrs to 20.40 hrs	An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above AL NAQOURA heading NORTH, circled over the SOUTH, and left at 20.40 hrs from above AL NAQOURA.
325.	13 Apr 09 7.00 hrs to 2.00 hrs	An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above AALMA SHAAB heading NORTH, circled over the SOUTH, RAYAK, and BAALBEK, and left on 14/4/2009 at 2.00 hrs from above AALMA SHAAB.
326.	18 Apr 09 14.00 hrs to 17.53 hrs	An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace at 17:53.
327.	18 Apr 09 14.01 hrs to 17.57 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
328.	18 Apr 09 7.47 hrs to 17.56 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
329.	19 Apr 09 7.50 hrs to 9.48 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
330.	19 Apr 09 9.42 hrs to 18.13 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
331.	19 Apr 09 10.33 hrs to 11.32 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
332.	19 Apr 09 10.35 hrs to 11.40 hrs	Two enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above Yaroun heading north, circled over all Lebanese territory, and left at 11:40 from above Rmeish.

333.	19 Apr 09 16.55 hrs to 17.00 hrs	An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and left at 17:00.
334.	19 Apr 09 7.30 hrs to 6.45 hrs	An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace above Al Nakourah, circled over southern regions, Zahleh and Baalbek, and left on 21 April at 6:45 from above Al Nakoura.
335.	20 Apr 09 7.08 hrs to 13.53 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
336.	20 Apr 09 8.06 hrs to 9.55 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
337.	20 Apr 09 10.05 hrs to 10.45 hrs	Four enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above KafarKila, circled over Beirut and southern regions, and left at 10:45 from above Alma Alsha'b.
338.	20 Apr 09 10.07 hrs to 10.09 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
339.	20 Apr 09 10.10 hrs to 10.25 hrs	Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace at a high altitude and left at 10:25.
340.	20 Apr 09 10.20 hrs to 10.23 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
341.	20 Apr 09 10.28 hrs to 10.29 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
342.	20 Apr 09 10.30 hrs to 10.31 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
343.	20 Apr 09 10.44 hrs to 18.05 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
344.	20 Apr 09 11.31 hrs to 11.40 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
345.	20 Apr 09 12.30 hrs to 13.31 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
346.	20 Apr 09 13.55 hrs to 18.43 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
347.	20 Apr 09 14.52 hrs to 15.03 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
348.	20 Apr 09 16.02 hrs to 16.16 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
349.	20 Apr 09 18.14 hrs to 20.40 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
350.	20 Apr 09 18.30 hrs to 18.48 hrs	An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace above Wadi Al Salhany, circled over southern regions, and left at 18:48
351.	21 Apr 09 7.00 hrs to 22.30 hrs	An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace above AL ANQOURA heading NORTH, circled over southern regions and BEIRUT, and left at 22.30 hrs from above AL NAQOURA.
352.	21 Apr 09 10.10 hrs to 12.10 hrs	An enemy fighter crossed Lebanese airspace from above the southern regions of Lebanon at a high altitude. The last one left at 12:10.
353.	21 Apr 09 10.58 hrs to 11.01 hrs	An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace above Ras Al Nakourah heading north at a high altitude and left at 11:01.

354.	21 Apr 09 11.00 hrs to 14.00 hrs	/2/ IDF aircraft fighters crossed Lebanese airspace above RMAISH heading NORTH, circled over Lebanese territories, and left at 12.30 hrs from above AALMA SHAAB.
355.	21 Apr 09 11.02 hrs to 12.30 hrs	Two enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above Rmaish heading north, circled over Lebanese regions, and left at 12:30 from above Alma Alsha'b.
356.	21 Apr 09 11.52 hrs to 12.15	An enemy fighter crossed Lebanese airspace from above the 6th Brigade sector heading north at a high altitude and it left at 12:15.
357.	21 Apr 09 14.00 hrs to 6.45 hrs	An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace above AL ANQOURA heading NORTH till RAYAK, and circled over RAYAK, BAALEK, and the SOUTH, and left on 21/4/2009 at 6.45 hrs from above AL NAQOURA.
358.	22 Apr 09 8.00 hrs to 24.00 hrs	An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace above AL ANQOURA heading NORTH, circled over the southern regions, BEIRUT, RAYAK, and BAALBEK, and left at 24.00 hrs from above the sea abeam AL NAQOURA.
359.	23 Apr 09 20.00 hrs to 20.15 hrs	An Israeli enemy fighter crossed Lebanese airspace from above Lebanese territorial water and left at 20:15.
360.	23 Apr 09 20.21 hrs to 20.25 hrs	Two Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace and left at 20:25.
361.	25 Apr 09 22.10 hrs to 23.30 hrs	An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH.
362.	26 Apr 09 7.00 hrs to 22.38 hrs	An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace above KFARKILA heading NORTH, circled over the southern regions, RAYAK, BAALBEK, and AL HERMEL, and left at 22.38 hrs from above AALMA SHAAB.
363.	26 Apr 09 10.00 hrs to 11.40 hrs	/2/ IDF aircraft fighters crossed Lebanese airspace above KFARKILA heading NORTH, circled over the Lebanese territories, and left at 11.40 hrs from above AALMA SHAAB.
364.	26 Apr 09 10.30 hrs to 11.32 hrs	Two Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace and left at 10:32.
365.	26 Apr 09 10.35 hrs to 11.00 hrs	Two Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace, circled at a high altitude, and left at 11:00.
366.	26 Apr 09 11.00 hrs	Two Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace over the Arz area and proceeded from east to west.
367.	27 Apr 09 10.30 hrs to 11.10 hrs	/6/ IDF aircraft fighters crossed Lebanese airspace — four of them from above the sea abeam TYR and two from above the sea abeam CHEKKA. They circled over Lebanese territories and left at 11.10 hrs from above AALMA SHAAB.
368.	29 Apr 09 18.00 hrs to 20.30 hrs	An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace above AL NAQOURA heading NORTH, circled over SAIDA, BEIRUT, and the sea, and left at 20.30 hrs from above the sea abeam AL NAQOURA.
369.	30 Apr 09 7.00 hrs to 7.55 hrs	An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace above AALMA SHAAB heading NORTH and EAST till TYRE, circled over the SOUTH, and left at 7.55 hrs from above AALMA SHAAB.

370.	1 May 09 12.00 hrs to 15.03 hrs	An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace above the sea abeam BEIRUT, circled between JOUNIEH and BEIRUT, and left at 15.03 hrs from above the sea abeam AL NAQOURA.
371.	2 May 09 9.30 hrs to 10.30 hrs	An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above Naqoura, circled over the southern area of Lebanon, and left at 10:30 hrs from above Naqoura.
372.	4 May 09 10.10 hrs to 11.15 hrs	Two Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace, circled over Lebanese regions at a high altitude, and left at 11:15 from above Alma Al Sha'b.
373.	5 May 09 7.45 hrs to 12.17 hrs	An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA, circled over the south region, and left at 13:17 hrs from above Rmeish.
374.	6 May 09 15.40 hrs to 23.40 hrs	An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA, circled over the south and Bekaa area, and left at 23:40 hrs from above Alma Al Sha'b.
375.	7 May 09 10.15 hrs to 12.00 hrs	Two Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace, circled over the Lebanese area at a high altitude, and left at 12:00 from above Alma Al Sha'b.
376.	8 May 09 7.00 hrs to 19.40 hrs	An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA heading NORTH, circled over BAALABAK, HERMEL, and the SOUTH, and left at 19.40 hrs from above YAROUN.
377.	9 May 09 7.00 hrs to 18.00 hrs	An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA, circled over the South, and left at 18.00 hrs from above AL NAQOURA.
378.	10 May 09 6.00 hrs to 18.20 hrs	An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA, circled over AL BEKAA and the SOUTH, and left at 18.20 hrs from above AL NAQOURA.
379.	13 May 09 10.00 hrs to 11.50 hrs	Two Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above RMAISH heading NORTH, circled over the Lebanese area, and left at 11.50 hrs from above AALMA SHAAB.
380.	13 May 09 19.00 hrs to 21.55 hrs	An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the sea abeam AL NAQOURA, circled over BEIRUT, and left at 21.55 hrs from above the sea abeam AL NAQOURA.
381.	14 May 09 9.11 hrs to 9.30 hrs	An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the sea abeam NAQOURA heading north, flew at a high altitude, and left at 9:30 hrs from above the sea abeam NAQOURA.
382.	14 May 09 11.15 hrs to 11.30 hrs	An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the sea abeam NAQOURA heading north, flew at a high altitude, and left at 11:30 hrs from above the sea abeam NAQOURA.
383.	14 May 09 19.00 hrs to 19.50 hrs	An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace proceeding from east to west, flew at a high altitude, and left at 19:50 hrs.
384.	17 May 09 10.30 hrs to 11.00 hrs	Four Israeli enemy aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above Shebaa farms heading north, circled over the Lebanese areas, and left at 11:00 hrs from above Alma-Shaab.

385.	17 May 09 11.45 hrs to 18.35 hrs	An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above Aitaroun at a high altitude, circled over the southern area, Zahleh, and Rayak, and left at 18:35 hrs.
386.	19 May 09 9.10 hrs to 11.45 hrs	An Israeli enemy recon aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace, proceeded from south to north, flew at a high altitude, and left at 11:45.
387.	19 May 09 11.55 hrs to 12.05 hrs	An Israeli enemy fighter crossed Lebanese airspace, flew at a high altitude, and left at 12:05.
388.	21 May 09 10.25 hrs to 00.30 hrs	An Israeli enemy recon aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above Alma Ash Shaab, circled over the South, then over Rayak, Baalbek, Al Arz, and Al Hermel, and left on 22/05/2009 at 00:30 from above Alma Ash Shaab.

Annex V

Statistical summary table

	Aircraft container CBU-58	Multiple launch rocket system (MLRS) 227mm	Artillery 155mm	Total	Lebanon Mine Action Centre (LMAC) data	Accuracy %
Shells quantity	1 258	2 274	12 000	**15 532**	**33 800***	46 %
Targeted positions	252	371	413	**1 036**	**1 073****	96.5 %
Submunitions quantity	817 700 BLU-63	1 464 456 M-77	1 056 000 M42, M46 and M85	**3 338 156**	**3 975 200**	84 %
Failure rate 35%	Unexploded submunitions			**1 168 355**	**1 391 320**	84 %

* These figures are based on the Israeli media. In order to reduce the impact of worldwide discontent, they increased the number of shells with which the high failure rate might justify the high number of casualties caused by cluster bombs.

** Confirmed locations.

Conclusion

1. Most of the information received from the Israeli enemy was already known, as a result of 340 victims and 3 years of reconnaissance, survey and clearance operations conducted by LAF – Engineer Regiment and NGOs.

2. The accuracy of the data received is subject to suspicion, due to the bad experience with the Israeli enemy regarding the delivering of mine maps. In addition, the LAF found that 37 confirmed contaminated sites did not appear in the information sheet. It is expected that Israel is not ready to provide Lebanon with accurate and efficient information without a political price.

3. Approximately 300 locations were bombarded with an unknown quantity of submunitions, which will cause a conflict in determining the accurate number of those munitions.

4. The information received did not specify the direction and the altitude used by aircraft during the drop of containers. Therefore, it is impossible to pinpoint accurately the shape of the submunitions dispersion and the place where they fell.

5. The workplan already developed by LAF-LMAC remains valid for execution, taking into consideration the additional information received after study, assessment and verification through clearance operations.

Recommendations

1. Maintain the workplan already developed by LAF – LMAC to clear the cluster bomb unit (CBU) strikes locations.
2. Assign the operations staff of LMAC to conduct a technical survey for the CBU strikes located north of the Litani River in order to verify and assess the accuracy and the reliability of the Israeli information.
3. Request UNIFIL to:
   (a) Obtain from the Israeli enemy:
      (i) The direction and altitude used by military aircraft during the drop of containers to be able to pinpoint accurately the shape of the submunitions dispersion and the place where they fell;
      (ii) Aerial photographs or video of targeted positions (before and after the bombardment);
      (iii) Quantity and types of bombardment means mentioned in Israeli maps as "unknown";
      (iv)The date, quantity, and types of ammunition used during the hostilities to bombard all the locations;
   (b) Execute reconnaissance missions for the CBU strikes located in their area of deployment to verify and assess the accuracy and reliability of the Israeli information, and to provide LAF with the results through UNIFIL;
   (c) Confirm the finality of the information by providing the LAF with official written and signed documents.

Civilian casualties from 3 March to 27 May 2009

Martyr: 1
Injured: 7
Total: 8

United Nations A/63/883–S/2009/306

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
12 June 2009

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-third session
Agenda item 13
Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

Security Council
Sixty-fourth year

Identical letters dated 10 June 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit the annexed statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia on 6 June 2009 (see annex).

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the sixty-third session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 13, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Alexander **Lomaia**
Permanent Representative

09-36822 (E) 160609

Please recycle

Annex to the identical letters dated 10 June 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia

On 6 June 2009, in an interview given to the Russian radio station "Ekho Moskvi", the Major General of the Russian Army, V. Borisov, precisely the person who spearheaded the Russian occupant troops that entered Georgia in the Tskhinvali Region, the troops that bombed the peaceful population and with no mercy were destroying the Georgian infrastructure, by the hands of whom ethnic cleansing was being committed, made a statement about the circumstances in which the military actions began in Georgia in August 2008.

If anyone still retains doubts about what really happened in August 2008, we advise them to refer to the information given in the above-mentioned interview:

> "... General Shamanov was in command of the groupings in Abkhaz direction and I was in charge of South Ossetian and Georgian directions. You see, we hold regular training in those regions, our troops have received full practical experience, we conducted training in those areas, precisely there, one week before, and had just left, which is why we did a much better job in carrying out the march to Tskhinvali than did the central and regional troops. For us, this did not entail any sort of difficulty, we dealt with certain other tasks in a much better way and this was noted by the leadership of the armed forces, the Chief of the General Staff, the Defence Minister ..."

We strongly advise those who still have doubts about who inspired and brought into action the military aggression against Georgia last August to refer to the above-mentioned part of the interview of the Russian Major General: http://www.echo.msk.ru/programs/voensovet/596473-echo/.

We are hopeful that this additional confessional statement made by yet another Russian aggressor will aid the international commissions (community) in coming to adequate conclusions for finding the truth about the 18-year undeclared war carried out by Russia against Georgia, the last episode of which took place on 7 August 2008.

6 June 2009

United Nations A/63/884–S/2009/305

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
12 June 2009

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-third session
Agenda item 13
Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

Security Council
Sixty-fourth year

Identical letters dated 10 June 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit a document prepared by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia regarding violations by the Russian Federation of the six-point Ceasefire Agreement of 12 August (see annex).

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the sixty-third session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 13, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Alexander **Lomaia**
Permanent Representative

09-36861 (E) 140709

Please recycle

Annex to the identical letters dated 10 June 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Summary of violations of the 12 August six-point Ceasefire Agreement by the Russian Federation

3 June 2009

I. Summary: Georgia's position

The Russian Federation remains in breach of the six-point Ceasefire Agreement of 12 August. In order for the Russian Federation to fully implement the agreement *status quo ante* which existed before the outbreak of hostilities on 7 August, must be restored. Section II of this non-paper provides evidence of Russia's continued violations of the Ceasefire Agreement.

Among the serious outstanding issues that need to be addressed by the international community are:

First, de facto restoration of Georgian jurisdiction over the Akhalgori Region and Kodori Valley, as well as the village of Perevi in Sachkhere District — areas that were not part of the original conflict zones and have never been under the control of either Russia or its proxy regimes (for the list of the occupied Georgian villages, see attachment 1);

Second, full withdrawal of the Russian armed forces to the *ex ante* war positions (in particular, Russia should reverse its sharp military build-up in Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali Region, where now more than 10,000 troops — nearly triple the size allowed prior to 7 August — are building illegal military bases); unless the full withdrawal occurs, Russia should be declared an occupying force;

Third, Russia must reverse its decision to recognize the "independence" of Georgian regions;

Fourth, the Russian Federation must continue in good faith its participation in the Geneva talks on security and stability in Abkhazia, Georgia, and the Tshkinvali Region/South Ossetia, Georgia. Moscow must demonstrate a commitment to work towards providing conditions for the safe and dignified return of all internally displaced persons and refugees to their places of habitual residence, and to the gradual restoration of the core principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity with respect to Georgia;

Fifth, the Russian Federation must allow unfettered access into Georgia's occupied regions for international observers, particularly the European Union Monitoring Mission, and humanitarian aid. Moreover, Russia should be strictly warned that eliminating the presence of international organizations inside the occupied territories is totally unacceptable;

Sixth, Russia must continue full cooperation with the European Union-established international investigation mission headed by Mme. Tagliavini.

II. Russia's non-compliance with the Ceasefire Agreement

The 12 August Agreement consists of the following clauses:

1. Non-use of force;

2. A definitive halt to hostilities;

3. Provision of free access for humanitarian assistance;

4. Georgian military forces must withdraw to the places they are usually stationed;

5. Russian forces must withdraw to the positions held prior to the outbreak of hostilities. While awaiting an international mechanism, Russian peacekeeping forces will implement additional security measures;

6. Opening of international discussions on security and stability modalities in Abkhazia and South Ossetia.

While Georgia has abided from the very first day by all the provisions of the ceasefire agreement, Russia's subsequent actions have contradicted its obligations under the agreement. In fact, Russia occupied more territories after the Ceasefire Agreement was signed (in particular, the Akhalgori Region) and remains in substantial breach of almost every provision of the Ceasefire Agreement up to now.

A. Non-use of force and definitive halt to hostilities (points 1 and 2 of the Ceasefire Agreement)

Points 1 and 2 of the Ceasefire Agreement prohibit the use of force and call for a definitive halt to hostilities. Despite this, since August 2008 Russian occupiers and proxy regimes have been responsible for 11 deaths of Georgian law enforcers and 8 civilian casualties in the territories adjacent to the administrative boundary lines of Tshkinvali Region, Georgia, and Abkhazia, Georgia. Moreover, more than 70 persons have been injured as a result of such incidents. Explosions triggered by trip-wire close to the occupied regions of Georgia have become a frequent occurrence so that even routine patrolling by Georgian police has become dangerous.

Furthermore, Russian armed forces and the illegal armed formations of its proxy regimes continuously resort to looting, marauding, kidnapping, killing, organizing armed attacks and terrorist attacks on civilians and policemen, detaining residents illegally and other criminal acts, including the deplorable facts of evicting the civilian population, including monks, from their homes, as well as detaining and shooting at the international observers acting under the aegis of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the European Union. Such incidents further raise tensions in an already fragile environment. For the list of the incidents which have occurred in the immediate vicinity of the administrative boundary line since the signature of the Ceasefire Agreement, see attachment 2.

B. Provision of humanitarian assistance (point 3 of the Ceasefire Agreement)

Point 3 of the Ceasefire Agreement envisages that the parties should give free access to humanitarian assistance for those in need. Despite this, the Russian Federation's armed forces and Federal Security Service (FSB) personnel and border

guards have been consistently blocking the access of humanitarian aid to the Tshkinvali Region and surrounding villages. A number of international organizations have protested this. Even though the provision of humanitarian aid is not a political issue, the Russian Federation and its proxy regime in Tshkinvali are attempting to politicize this issue by establishing unacceptable rules for humanitarian missions — for instance, by requiring them to enter the Tshkinvali Region exclusively via the Russian Federation, through the crossing point, which is illegal according to Georgian legislation. This incomprehensible limitation facilitates the turning of the Tshkinvali Region into the "black hole" of the region, where people are deprived of fundamental human rights and where humanitarian aid is not allowed.

Among the most acute humanitarian issues there is access to irrigation and potable water. The Georgian population living in the Gori and Kareli Districts to the south of the administrative boundary line is denied access to drinking and irrigation water. This issue has been raised by the Georgian side continuously within OSCE and the Geneva discussions.

During the fourth round of discussions in Geneva on 17 and 18 February 2009, representatives of Russia and its proxy regime in Tshkinvali yet again defied the efforts of the international community to deliver humanitarian aid to the population in need, despite being offered a creative solution of double access of humanitarian aid from the northern and southern directions simultaneously. This fact deserves strong criticism and is in clear contravention of paragraph 3 of the 12 August Ceasefire Agreement, as well as paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 1866 (2009), which calls for "facilitating, and refraining from placing any impediment to, humanitarian assistance".

C. Withdrawal of the Russian military forces to the places of their permanent deployment (point 5 of the Ceasefire Agreement)

Withdrawal of the Russian military forces to the positions held prior to the outbreak of hostilities implies that they have to go back to the positions at which they were deployed prior to 7 August (*status quo ante bellum*). This is the position reiterated by NATO, the European Union, the United States and other members of the international community, including Georgia. Even though Russia has been called upon to implement this provision continuously, it has not only failed to comply, but has deliberately increased the number of troops in the occupied regions and brought in additional heavy military equipment.

Point 5 of the Agreement requires Russian troops to leave the Akhalgori Region and Upper Abkhazia, as these areas have never been part of the conflict (neither in the 1990s nor prior to the August war), and have been occupied illegally by Russian troops and separatist "militias" after the ceasefire was negotiated in August 2008. In the same manner, Russian armed forces and the Russian-controlled militia should leave the village of Perevi in the Sachkhere District.

Akhalgori was occupied by Russian troops after the Ceasefire Agreement was reached on 12 August. The Akhalgori Region has always been populated by Georgians, who lived in peace with the local Ossetian population. There has never been a conflict among the communities. As a result of Russian aggression, several thousand people fled the region and have become internally displaced persons. The Akhalgori Region is closely linked to and absolutely dependent on Tbilisi and the rest of Georgia to meet its economic needs, since there is only a limited land

connection between Tshkinvali and Akhalgori (despite the road constructed recently by the Russian occupying forces). The population of Akhalgori is under severe pressure from Russia and the Russian-backed militia. Thus, the failure to bring Akhalgori back under the control of the central Government — and the continued inability of Georgian law enforcers, humanitarian assistance missions and international observer missions to access the region — could result in a complete humanitarian catastrophe in this region. In fact, the vast majority of the Georgian population has already left the region, except for several hundred residents. Moreover, Akhalgori is located 40 kilometres from Tbilisi; thus, Russia's increased military presence there constitutes a constant threat to the national security of Georgia.

Similarly, **Upper Abkhazia** has never been under the control of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) Peacekeeping Force or of the Sokhumi regime. This territory was only subject to periodic patrolling by UNOMIG. On 12 August, separatists launched a ground and aerial attack at the Valley and established control over the Upper Kodori Valley, forcing the local population to leave the region, thus creating yet another wave of internally displaced persons. For the time being, there are five illegal Russian checkpoints in the upper part of the Valley, which is an apparent violation of the Ceasefire Agreement.

In the same manner, the **village of Perevi**, located in the Sachkhere District, has never been part of the Tshkinvali Region and, as the European Union notes, is clearly located to the west of the administrative boundary line of South Ossetia. On 8 November, another stark reminder underlining non-conformity with the Ceasefire Agreement took place when Russian-backed militias entered and forcefully occupied Perevi. Moreover, on 13 December, after having withdrawn for several hours, Russian armed forces returned to Perevi and reoccupied their positions. The continued Russian presence in Perevi means that there is an ongoing threat of the new wave of ethnic cleansing of around 1,000 residents of the village.

Overall, there are up to 10,000 troops located in Abkhazia and the Tshkinvali Region. Russia is building military bases in Tshkinvali, Djava, Gudauta, Sokhumi and Ochamchire, the latter being the naval base; this is a brazen violation of the norms and principles of international law and its international obligations vis-à-vis the whole international community, including Georgia. The European Union, the United States, NATO and other members of the international community have condemned this increasing militarization of Georgian occupied regions on numerous occasions.

Prior to the outbreak of hostilities, the Russian Federation was not supposed to have any troops other than the so-called "peacekeepers" in either the Tshkinvali Region or Abkhazia. In the Tshkinvali Region, from the Russian side, only a peacekeeping battalion of 500 (plus 300 reserves) was to be deployed, whereas in Abkhazia only up to 2,500-3,000 CIS peacekeepers were permitted with the consent of the Georgian side. **Currently, the number of Russian military forces on Georgian territory is more than 10,000. Furthermore, since Georgia withdrew from the treaties regulating the presence of the peacekeeping forces in Abkhazia and the Tshkinvali Region, no Russian military forces have a legal mandate and right to be present on the territory of Georgia.**

Because of the continued Russian presence in the occupied Georgian territories, the security situation remains extremely volatile. According to reports

issued after the war by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights/High Commissioner on National Minorities and the Council of Europe, the overall situation on the ground is extremely dangerous. Military provocations have already resulted in the killing of 11 Georgian law enforcers and 8 civilians and several dozen wounded.[a] In this context, on 20 January 2008, Russia signed agreements of "Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance" with the proxy regimes of Sokhumi and Tshkinvali. These agreements violate Russia's obligations by allowing for the establishment of military bases in the territories of Abkhazia and the Tshkinvali Region, thus further militarizing these regions. Currently, new agreements with proxy regimes are being prepared, inter alia in the field of military cooperation. On 30 April 2009, Russian president Dmitry Medvedev signed an agreement on joint control of the borders with the so-called republics of Abkhazia and South Ossetia. Under these agreements, Russia makes a commitment to provide both proxy regimes with assistance in securing and patrolling their borders with Georgia.

It is noteworthy that Russia swiftly put the agreement into practice on the day after it was signed, as 14 armoured vehicles and over 300 Russian soldiers appeared along the administrative border with Georgia's breakaway region of Abkhazia.

It is also noteworthy that the occupants are mining the territories adjacent to the administrative boundary lines and are arranging the wire entanglement along its perimeter. This constitutes a clear violation of the right to free movement of the local population.

At the same time, according to the intelligence information, instead of withdrawing armed forces to the positions held prior to the outbreak of hostilities, Russian occupants are reinforcing their positions and mobilizing their units in the Gali Region, while Russian vessels are patrolling the territorial waters of Georgia from Ganmukhuri to Sokhumi. Some of these violations were well observed in the report of the Secretary-General dated 18 May (S/2009/254).

It is essential to outline that Russia plans to sign an agreement with the proxy regime in Sokhumi regarding the deployment of Russian military bases for a term of 49 years . In a similar manner, Russia is planning to deploy military bases in the Tshkinvali Region for 99 years.

D. International mechanism mandated to carry out additional security measures (point 5 of the Ceasefire Agreement)

The Ceasefire Agreement refers to the "international mechanism" meant to supplement and eventually replace responsibilities carried out by the Russian peacekeepers. Since the Russian peacekeepers were mandated to exercise their duties inside the Tshkinvali Region and Abkhazia, the European Union should also be able to access these regions. Moreover, the militarization of the regions and the lack of international control over illegal activities occurring there (drugs and arms trading, organized crime) require international access to the Tshkinvali Region and Abkhazia. It is essential that the international community start receiving impartial information about the situation inside the occupied territories on a regular basis.

[a] Civilians killed, 8; policemen killed, 10; civilians injured, 47; policemen injured, 21; armed attacks on civilians, 23; armed attacks on policemen, 34; robberies/lootings, 138; illegal detentions, 41; explosions, 22.

In early September 2008, OSCE dispatched 20 additional military monitoring officers to the territory adjacent to the occupied Tshkinvali Region; since 1 October, around 300 European Union monitors have been deployed in the territories adjacent to the Georgian regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia.

Currently, neither the European Union monitors nor the OSCE military observers are allowed in the Tshkinvali Region and Abkhazia. Similarly, the European Union Monitoring Mission is mandated to conduct activities throughout the entire territory of Georgia, including in South Ossetia and Abkhazia. The head of the European Union Monitoring Mission, Ambassador Haber, has stated on several occasions that the European Union is asking and knocking on doors but is not being allowed to enter Abkhazia and South Ossetia. The OSCE Chairman-in-Office has also made similar statements.

On 22 December, Russia vetoed the continuation of the mandate of the OSCE mission to Georgia, depriving the international community of the last tool to monitor the situation inside the Tshkinvali Region. From January 2009, the Greek chairmanship has elaborated and tabled several draft documents, targeted to maintaining the OSCE presence in Georgia. Nevertheless, after many consultations and debates, no positive results have been achieved. In the end, Russia finally undermined the presence of OSCE in Georgia and on 13 May blocked the project presented by the Greek chairmanship to the Preparatory Committee, which defined the further mandate of the OSCE mission in Georgia. This is a clear violation of Russia's obligations under the 12 August Ceasefire Agreement and the implementing measures of 8 September.

E. Opening of international discussions on the security and stability modalities in Abkhazia and South Ossetia (point 6 of the Ceasefire Agreement)

According to the Ceasefire Agreement, the signatories agreed that international discussions would be launched on the modalities of security and stability in Abkhazia and South Ossetia. As a result of the 8 September agreement between the Presidents of France and Russia, the first round of talks was agreed for 15 October 2008 in Geneva.

However, in violation of point 6 of the Ceasefire Agreement, the President of the Russian Federation pre-empted all future discussions regarding stability and security in Abkhazia and South Ossetia by unilaterally recognizing their independence.

On 15 October, the Russian Federation boycotted the plenary session of the Geneva peace talks, which was attended by representatives of the United Nations, the European Union and OSCE (as the moderators), and Georgia and the United States (as participants). This was the format agreed among all parties. Furthermore, Russia and the proxy regimes of Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali Region also boycotted the meetings of the working groups.

Prior to the second round of Geneva talks, on 18 November, the Russian Federation repeatedly tried to block the continuation of the talks by putting forward absolutely unacceptable ultimatums, such as having a right to veto the individual participants of the Georgian delegation. Such requests were aimed at deliberately subverting the negotiations.

During the third round of Geneva talks, on 17 and 18 December 2008, Russia continued to obstruct the discussions and the Incident Prevention and Response Mechanism, which was discussed by the participants. Russia objected to the idea of free humanitarian access and joint visits by the participants, including the co-chairs, to the sensitive areas, which represent the core principles of the mechanism.

Certain progress was achieved during the fourth round of Geneva talks, on 17 and 18 February 2009, where agreement on the incident prevention mechanism was reached between the participants, allowing international organizations to conduct monitoring on the administrative border, which can increase transparency and strengthen security in the region. The first meeting of the mechanism was held on 23 April in Ergneti, but it ended without particular success, largely because of the Russian position on the procedural issues.

While the agreement regulating the prevention of incidents in the occupied territory of Georgia as such is of great importance, the real progress in strengthening security and maintaining stability will depend on the political will of Russia to start the implementation of the incident prevention and response mechanism as soon as possible, particularly vis-à-vis Abkhazia, Georgia.

During the fifth round of Geneva talks, no agreement was reached on the most important issues. Negotiations were marred by the destructive action of Russia and its proxy regimes on the first day, when they refused to enter the talks. Russia's walkout from the meeting on the first day of the fifth round of Geneva talks underscores Russia's negligent approach towards the process as a whole.

Attachment 1

Georgian villages not accessible by Georgian authorities

At present, Georgian authorities cannot exercise control over 129 villages, which used to be under its administration prior to the August war:

Big Liakhvi Valley

1. Tamarasheni
2. Zemo Achabeti
3. Kvemo Achabeti
4. Kurta
5. Kekhvi
6. Kheiti
7. Kemerti
8. Sveri
9. Dzartsemi

Little Liakhvi Valley

10. Eredvi
11. Vanati
12. Beloti
13. Zemo Prisi
14. Satskheneti
15. Atsriskhevi
16. Argvitsi
17. Berula
18. Disevi
19. Ksuisi
20. Charebi

Frone Valley

21. Avnevi
22. Nuli
23. Tighva

Akhalgori District

24. Akhaldaba
25. Akhalgori
26. Akhmaji
27. Balaani
28. Bazuani
29. Bezhanaantkari
30. Bidkhiani
31. Chigoiani
32. Chitiani
33. Chorchani
34. Tskhavati
35. Dabakneti
36. Dadianeti
37. Doretkari
38. Eloiani
39. Ereda
40. Garubani
41. Gavazi
42. Gdu
43. Gezevreti
44. Gudatsveri
45. Ikoti
46. Jvarisubani
47. Korinta
48. Largvisi
49. Martiani
50. Makhiareti
51. Midelaani
52. Morbedaani
53. Mosabruni
54. Mshvelieti
55. Mskhlebi
56. Nakhidi

57. Okhiri
58. Pavliani
59. Pirveli Sadzeguri
60. Karaletkari
61. Kenkaani
62. Kurta
63. Kvemo Alevi
64. Shua Alevi
65. Zemo Alevi
66. Zemo Boli
67. Kvemo Boli
68. Zemo Gru
69. Kvemo Gru
70. Tokhta
71. Ukanamkhari
72. Ukanubani
73. Vashlovani
74. Tsiptauri
75. Tsirkoli
76. Tsikhisopeli
77. Chorchokhi
78. Kharbali
79. Kharkelani
80. Khozueti
81. Kanchaveti
82. Kochiani
83. Kveldaba
84. Dzeglevi
85. Zodekhi
86. Boselta
87. Kodijvari
88. Garueti
89. Salbieri
90. Delkani

91. Nagomevi
92. Tsikhisubani
93. Tsigriantkari
94. Petriani
95. Gremiskhevi
96. Dzveli Burghuli
97. Akhali Burghuli
98. Mikeliani
99. Mukhuji
100. Tinikaani
101. Mamulaani
102. Revaziantkari
103. Shaliantkari
104. Khudaliani
105. Karkushaani
106. Tkhilovani

Sachkhere District

107. Perevi

Upper Abkhazia/Kodori Gorge

108. Sakeni
109. Omarishara
110. Gvandra
111. Martskhena Gentsvishi
112. Marjvena Gentsvishi
113. Khutia
114. Zemo Ajara
115. Kvemo Ajara
116. Nakhari
117. Mramba
118. Khetskvara
119. Martskhena Ptishi
120. Marjvena Ptishi
121. Chkhalta

122. Budzguri
123. Shabatkvara
124. Zemo Zima
125. Kvemo Zima
126. Kvabchara
127. Buchukuri
128. Adzgara
129. Tvibrasheni

Attachment 2

Post-war incidents*

August

1. On 13 August, Ossetian militiamen assaulted the representatives of "Cartu Bank" in the town of Gori and took away their Ford Expedition vehicle.

2. On 13 August, at about 1300, five Russian-speaking soldiers assaulted Kakhaber Nadiradze (b. in 1979, resident of Chiatura) in the town of Gori, taking away his Jeep Pajero vehicle and other belongings.

3. On 13 August, seven Ossetian paramilitaries assaulted Ivane Elizbarashvili (b. in 1974, resident of the village of Teleti, Gardabani District) near the village of Karaleti and took away his Opel Vectra vehicle.

4. On 13 August, several Ossetian paramilitaries robbed Teimuraz Turzashvili (b. in 1956, resident of Tbilisi), abducting his Volkswagen Golf vehicle.

5. On 13 August, two individuals assaulted Ervand Chegelidze (b. in 1952, resident of Gori) and abducted his Opel Vectra vehicle, No. AMA-845.

6. On 13 August, near the village of Shavshvebi, armed individuals in military uniforms assaulted Malkhaz Natriashvili (b. in 1964, resident of v. Kveshi), abducting his Opel Astra vehicle, No. BOI 785.

7. On 13 August, two Russian-speaking soldiers stopped a minibus in Gori, robbed its driver, Merab Dzotsenidze (b. in 1961, resident of Tbilisi, of 3,500 GEL and took away his Mercedes-Benz minibus.

8. On 13 August, armed criminals attacked Temur Iakobashvili (b. in 1952, resident of v. Kvemo Khvedureti), near the village of Doglaura on a central highway. Iakobashvili was driving his Opel Vectra, No. ILO-503. Temur Iakobashvili was injured and then robbed.

9. On 13 August, in the area of the village of Breti, six unidentified armed Ossetian criminals hijacked a Jeep Grand Cherokee (MHM-970), property of a Georgian company, Rus-Energo.

10. On 13 August, a UAZ-type vehicle, No. PSP-452, belonging to Gori Emergency Service 3, was stolen from the Gori Military Hospital area.

11. On 14 August, the house of Mediko Sukhitashvili, resident of the village of Karaleti, was burned.

12. On 15 August, six Russian-speaking soldiers assaulted Nikoloz Khmiadashvili (b. in 1961, resident of Gori) in the village of Rekha, Gori District, and took away his Vaz-21011 vehicle.

13. On 16 August, armed Ossetian paramilitaries stopped Vazha Kopadze (b. 1959, resident of the village of Dvani, Kareli District) in the village of Breti, Kareli District, and took away his Vaz-2103 vehicle.

* This is an incomplete list of illegal activities and ceasefire violations by Russian troops and separatist paramilitaries. The Ministry of Internal Affairs continues to receive reports on earlier and latest incidents both within and near the conflict zones.

14. On 16 August, armed Russian-speaking soldiers robbed Temur Saakashvili (b. in 1958, resident of Tbilisi) near the village of Mejvriskhevi, Gori District, taking away his Vaz-2103 vehicle.

15. On 16 August, a flat was robbed in Gori on Tsereteli St., No. 2, which belonged to Sonia Bitadze (b. in 1969, resident of Gori).

16. On 18 August, cornfields in the village of Dzevera belonging to Nona Bukhradze (b. in 1969, resident of Ninoshvili St., No. 102) were burned down.

17. On 18 August, armed Ossetians assaulted Nugzar Gamgebeli (b. in 1956, resident of v. Kelktseula, Gori District), abducting his Opel Astra vehicle, No. HYH-682.

18. On 20 August, a shop was robbed at Shindisi highway, No. 7, which belonged to Amiran Khakhutashvili (b. in 1962).

19. On 24 August, Russian soldiers stopped a Nissan car in Poti which belonged to the Caucasus bureau of the Associated Press, kidnapping journalists Davit Pipinashvili (citizen of Georgia) and Raul Galego (citizen of Spain). After negotiations between Russian officers and Georgian police, they were released.

20. On 24 August, Ossetians and Russians robbed a shop in Gori, Vologda District.

21. On 24 August, Nanuli Makrakhidze (registered at Muskhelishvili St., No. 54, Gori) was killed by a bomb explosion near the military base in Gori, Tsmindatskali area.

22. On 24 August, a Russian-Ossetian group stole a Golf 3 car, No. JIM-105, belonging to Jimsher Kachidze (b. in 1979, resident of v. Kvibisi) in the village of Rekhi, from Badri Karelashvili's household.

23. On 24 August, in the village of Koshka, Abe Gobozov, resident of v. Khelchua, shot and injured two residents of the village of Koshka: Guram Javakhi (b. in 1938) and Arkadi Tatiuri (b. in 1961).

24. On 25 August, near the railway station in Khashuri, the body of Zviad Turmanidze (b. in 1981, resident of v. Kvenatkotsa, Kareli Region) was found. The body had traces of several serious injuries.

25. On 25 August, Ossetians in military uniforms injured George Kasradze (b. in 1941, resident of v. Ergneti).

26. On 25 August, Nodar Kareli (b. in 1953, resident of v. Tkviavi), stepped on a bomb that exploded. He was taken to hospital, where he was provided with corresponding treatment.

27. On 25 August, Russian soldiers insulted and beat up Georgian police officer Ramaz Jvania (b. in 1979) in Poti. Currently, Jvania is undergoing medical treatment.

28. On 26 August, the body of an unidentified male was found in the village of Shindisi, Gori District.

29. On 26 August, Zaza Tsereteli (b. in 1985, resident of v. Ergneti) declared that he had been injured by Ossetians near public school No. 3, Amilakhvari St.

30. On 26 August, Ossetian separatists released Tamaz Sirbiladze's children, who had been kidnapped during the war. The children had been tortured and beaten. Tamaz Sirbiladze is a resident of the village of Variani, Gori District.

31. On 28 August, Ossetian separatists stole cattle which belonged to Mikheil Ginturi (b. in 1939, resident of v. Mejvriskhevi).

32. On 30 August, Ossetian paramilitaries kidnapped four Georgian beekeepers from a beekeeping farm in the Dzirula valley. Their whereabouts are still unknown.

33. On 30 August, armed Ossetian paramilitaries stopped Nugzar Gamgebeli (b. in 1956, resident of the village of Kelktseuli, Gori District) in the village of Shindisi, Gori District, and took away his Opel Astra vehicle.

September

34. On 1 September, four armed Ossetian paramilitaries attacked the house of Kvinikadze family in the village of Abanos Koda, Kareli District, killing Nora Kvinikadze (b. in 1936) and injuring her son Giorgi Kvinikadze (b. in 1962) and her grandson Raul Kvinikadze (b. in 1988).

35. On 1 September, unidentified individuals injured Nodar Berkenashvili (b. in 1953, resident of v. Shindisi).

36. On 1 September, a cow belonging to Zurab Makasarashvili (b. in 1943, resident of v. Marana) was stolen.

37. On 2 September, two Russian soldiers and four Ossetian paramilitaries driving an armoured vehicle approached the Georgian police checkpoint in the village of Akhalubani, Gori District. They threatened Georgian police officers Badri Gogidze, Emzar Ghonghadze, Kakhaber Metreveli, Mamuka Maisuradze, Shalva Nebieridze, Ivane Datashvili, Ioseb Melanashvili and Levan Gigauri and took away their rifles and Makarov pistols. They also abducted their Toyota police vehicle and a Ford vehicle of a passer-by, Ilia Mighrajanashvili (b. in 1984, resident of the village of Akhalubani).

38. On 3 September, unidentified individuals stole cattle belonging to Iakob Begeluri, resident of the village of Disevi, Gori District.

39. On 8 September, Russian soldiers and Ossetian paramilitaries detained two Polish TV journalists, Dariush Bokhatkevich and Martin Vesolovski, as well as their driver, Levan Guliashvili, near the village of Karaleti, taking away their cameras and car. On 9 September, they were released.

40. On 8 September, Nodar Tatulashvili (b. in 1960, resident of v. Plavismani), was wounded with a knife in the breast area. The incident took place in Plavismani.

41. On 9 September, Zhora Finavriti (b. in 1938, resident of v. Brostleti), was injured after a bomb exploded in his own orchard in v. Brotsleti, Gori District.

42. On 10 September, at about 1015, Ossetian paramilitaries opened fire from the Russian checkpoint at Karaleti, wounding one Georgian police officer, Kakha Tsotniashvili, who later died at the hospital.

43. On 10 September, Zaza Pavliashvili (b. in 1970, resident of v. Dzevera) was injured in his village.

44. On 10 September, Vasil Javakhishvili (b. in 1938, resident of v. Ksuisi) was injured by Ossetians in his village.

45. On 11 September, Ossetian separatists brutally beat up Mikhael Tukhareli (b. in 1940 in v. Disevi, Gori District). Later, Ossetians robbed him and burned his house down.

46. On 11 September, a Ford (private vehicle) was stolen in Gori, parked at Stalin St.

47. On 12 September, Ossetian paramilitaries burned nine houses of ethnic Georgians in the village of Eredvi, Little Liakhvi Valley.

48. On 12 September, Ossetian paramilitaries beat up Vasil Javakhishvili, an ethnic Georgian living in the village of Ksuisi, Tskinvali District.

49. On 13 September, Ossetian paramilitaries kidnapped six residents of the villages of Disevi and Koshka, Gori District, poured gasoline on them and threatened to burn them alive if they did not abandon their villages.

50. On 13 September, Abkhaz paramilitaries opened fire towards the village of Ganmukhuri, Zugdidi District, killing one Georgian police officer, Besik Khulordava.

51. On 15 September, at 1345, seven armed Ossetian paramilitaries stopped a Georgian minibus near the village of Mereti, Gori District, beat up the driver and his companion, vandalized the vehicle and threatened to burn the bus together with its passengers if seen again in the area.

52. On 15 September, Ossetian paramilitaries looted and then burned down the houses of Vladimer Bolashvili in the village of Ditsi, Gori District, and Jimsher Lomsadze in the village of Zemo Nikozi, Gori District.

53. On 16 September, Ossetian paramilitaries opened fire on residents of the village of Brotsleti, Gori District, who were working in their orchards and had to flee back to their houses. Fortunately, no one was hurt.

54. On 16 September, Emir Mindiashvili (b. in 1958, resident of v. Ditsi) was injured by Ossetians in his village.

55. On 16 September, at 1330, six armed Ossetian paramilitaries entered the village of Ditsi, Gori District, robbed the house of Jimsher Markozashvili, shot in the air to frighten the local residents and severely beat up one of them, Emir Mindiashvili (aged 51).

56. On 16 September, at 1500, Ossetian paramilitaries devastated the farm owned by Otar Koniashvili in the village of Kveshi, Gori District, stealing its livestock.

57. On 17 September, Ossetian paramilitaries robbed the farm owned by Gocha Giunashvili in the village of Kveshi, Gori District, assaulting its guard and stealing its livestock.

58. On 18 September, two cows belonging to Suliko Gigauri (b. in 1931, resident of v. Kitsnisi) were stolen by Ossetians.

59. On 18 September, between 1200 and 1400, five Ossetian paramilitaries robbed the houses of Tamaz Kopadze and Gocha Korashvili in the village of Dvani, Kareli District, and then set those and several other houses on fire.

60. On 19 September, near the village of Megvrekisi, two Ossetians hijacked an Opel, No. BOI-598, belonging to Bondo Chubinidze (b. in 1971, resident of Gori, Gorgasali St., No. 14). The Ossetian criminals stole his and his passenger David Chubinidze's (b. in 1970, resident of Gori, Sukhishvili St., No. 163) cellphones.

61. On 20 September, Vepkhia Gegelashvili (b. in 1973, resident of v. Khvedureti) was injured by unidentified individuals.

62. On 21 September, George Melnikov (b. in 1986, resident of v. Variani) was injured by a bomb left by Russian occupants in his own garden. The bomb exploded and he received major injuries.

63. On 21 September, at about 1900, Abkhaz paramilitaries opened fire at the village of Khurcha, Zugdidi District, killing one Georgian police officer, Ramaz Kitia, and wounding three more.

64. On 21 September, Ossetian paramilitaries burned four houses owned by ethnic Georgians in the village of Muguti, Znauri District.

65. On 22 September, two Georgian police officers were wounded as a result of a mine explosion in the village of Khurcha, Zugdidi District. Currently, they are undergoing medical treatment. The mine was apparently left there by Abkhaz paramilitaries, who had withdrawn from the village earlier.

66. On 22 September, Abkhaz paramilitaries kidnapped 15-year-old Irakli Dzhalagonia from the village of Zemo Barghebi, Gali District, and are demanding a ransom of $50,000 from his family.

67. On 22 September, Georgian police officers saw a Russian reconnaissance plane above the villages of Khurvaleti and Tsitelubani, Gori District, which was taking photos of the Baku-Supsa oil pipeline. The unmanned aerial vehicle was shot down.

68. On 24 September, Abkhaz paramilitaries kidnapped four ethnic Georgians, Papuna Karaia (b. in 1980), Bezhan Ubiria (b. in 1980), Gogita Kvirkvia (b. in 1983) and Badri Akhalaia (b. in 1978), from the village of Otobaia, Gali District. They were released on the next day only after their families paid the ransom demanded by the kidnappers.

69. On 25 September, at about 1715, 15 armed Ossetian paramilitaries driving a UAZ-type truck assaulted the workers of the road-building company Ashtrom at a sand quarry near the village of Orchosani, Akhalgori District, taking away their belongings and the company's Ford Transit minibus.

70. On 25 September, in the village of Kitruli, Ossetian criminals robbed Zurab Dotiashvili, resident of v. Kirbala, and stole 46 cows.

71. On 26 September, at night, Ossetian militiamen entered the village of Vanati (Jojiaant settlement) and burned the remaining houses.

72. On 27 September, three Ossetians dressed in military uniforms and driving a Niva entered the village of Zemo Nikozi. They were forcing the local population to accept Ossetian passports or be forced to leave the territory and promising that their houses would be burned.

73. On 29 September, Ossetian militiamen robbed the houses of Sandro Huridze and Vazha Gelashvili in Akhalgori.

October

74. On 2 October, Ossetian militiamen entered the village of Kere, where they menaced the local population with machine guns and burned one house.

75. On 3 October, in the town of Gori, near the military base, two teenagers, Vaja Elbakidze and George Maisuradze, were injured by a mine explosion.

76. On 3 October, at 1000, Russian militaries were disseminating proclamations in the Georgian villages of Chuburkhinji, Pichori and Otobaia, Gali District.

77. On 3 October, Russian militaries occupied the premises of the village of Lukhori school and started digging trenches and mining the adjacent territories. The study process has been ceased in this school.

78. On 4 October, in the villages of Megvrekisi and Ergneti, an Ossetian gang headed by so-called "Tklipiani" (other details are not known) was looting and searching houses. They were using Mitsubishi Pajero and UAZ cars with no number plates.

79. On 5 October, at 0330, one police officer was injured after fire was opened from the direction of the Russian checkpoint in the village of Variani.

80. On 6 October, Russian militaries were demanding alcohol from the Gegerdava family in the village of Sida, Gali District. They insulted the members of this family and shot Mindia Gegerdava to death.

81. On 6 October, at 0050, in the village of Pakhulani, Tsalenjikha District, two mortar shells (82 mm) were dropped near the highway, fired from the territory of Abkhazia. At 0710, two shells of the same calibre were dropped in the centre of the village of Pakhulani, 200 m east of the Ilori River.

82. On 6 October, at 0820, in the area adjacent to the Enguri dam, a Russian army Ural-type heavy truck drove in the direction of the village of Jvari, when the European Union monitors heard the noise caused by the explosion.

83. On 6 October, Ossetian militiamen stopped nine European Union monitors, who were conducting their mission in two vehicles, and two Belgian journalists. Their personal belongings, money, equipment and mobile phones were stolen.

84. On 9 October, Ossetian militiamen beat Omar Kasradze, the resident of v. Ergneti, who was taken to the Gori hospital.

85. On 9 October, in the village of Mosabruni, Akhalgori District, servicemen of the Ossetian Ministry of Defence separate mountain battalion (Bala Betsauti is the commander) opened fire and robbed the house of a local resident.

86. On 10 October, the residents of the village of Satikhari of the Tskinvali Region once again robbed the school in the village of Ksuisi; the expensive hearing equipment donated by the United Nations was stolen.

87. On 11 October, three Russian fighters violated Georgian airspace. For half an hour they were flying over the territories of Gori, Tskhinvali and Akhalgori.

88. On 12 October, at 1049, in the village of Zemo Nikozi, two mines with a timing mechanism exploded at 15-minute intervals.

89. On 12 October, Ossetian militia looted the house of the Aleksishvili family in the village of Boli, Akhalgori District.

90. On 13 October, Russian planes violated Georgian airspace twice: at 0957, two planes crossed the air border near Staphanstsminda and at 1029, three military planes entered Georgian airspace and flew over the territories of Oni, Sachkhere, Java, Tskhinvali and Kazbegi.

91. On 14 October, near the village of Dadianeti, Ossetian militiamen kidnapped a 12-year-old boy and requested ransom.

92. On 15 October, in the village of Sakasheti, a local resident was killed after the explosion of a mine left by the Russian occupants; another civilian, Genadi Kiknadze, received serious injuries.

93. On 15 October, at 1230, a Russian military helicopter entered from the direction of the Gromi Valley, flew over the village of Mejvriskhevi and left towards Akhalgori.

94. On 15 October, in the villages of Kekhvi, Kurta and Achabeti, Ossetian looters divided the property and land of Georgians and are harvesting their crops.

95. On 16 October, Ossetian militiamen kidnapped a herdsman and his cattle from the village of Zemo Nikozi.

96. On 16 October, Ossetian separatists stole cattle from the village of Korinta, Akhalgori District.

97. On 16 October, Ossetian separatists detained two local Georgians while they were cutting wood near the village of Akhmaji, Akhalgori District. The Ossetians stole their two ZIL-131 vehicles and electric saws.

98. On 16 October, in the territory adjacent to the village of Zemo Khviti, Gori District, four Ossetians attacked inhabitants of the village: Giorgi Lazarashvili (b. in 1943), Georgi Gogishvili (b. in 1957) and Jumber Ergemlidze: they hijacked Lazarashvili's vehicle (Mitsubishi Montero, No. OOO-010) and stole 56 cows. Later, Lazarashvili, Gogishvili and Ergemlidze were released.

99. On 16 October, Ossetian paramilitary forces entered the villages of Zardiaantkari and Gugutiaantkari, Gori District, and burned the remaining houses.

100. On 17 October, at night, Ossetians opened fire from automatic rifles at the village of Nikozi, Gori District.

101. On 18 October, in the morning, a Russian unmanned aerial vehicle was flying over the village of Nikozi, Gori District. Later it left in the direction of Tskhinvali.

102. On 18 October, Ossetian separatists shut down a water pipeline from the Patara Liakhvi Gorge towards Gori District. As a result, 17 villages of the Gori District were left without water.

103. On 18 October at about 1530, Ossetian separatists blew up the bridge in the village of Adzvi, Gori District.

104. On 18 October, Ossetian separatists closed and took away an electric transformer from the village of Zemo Okona, Znauri District, aiming to force the Georgian population out of the village.

105. On 19 October, at 0700, fire, including from mortars, was opened from the Abkhazian side towards the village of Khurcha. One house of a local resident was significantly damaged.

106. On 19 October, at 0530, an Abkhaz separatist blew up the bridge connecting the village of Tagiloni, Gali District, with the village of Shamgona, Zugdidi District.

107. On 21 October, a Georgian police car was blown up by a remote-controlled mine in the village of Avlevi, Kareli Region. As a result, one policeman, Giorgi Pertenava, was wounded.

108. On 21 October, 40 armoured vehicles and several hundred Russian soldiers entered the territory of Akhalgori District from Tskhinvali.

109. On 21 October, Russian occupants did not allow pupils from the village of Saberio, Gali District, to go to school in Tsalenjikha. About 60 children were left without access to schools.

110. On 21 October, a remote-controlled bomb exploded in a mess hall in the village of Chegali. The building where the mess hall is located is used by Russian occupants. It has been frequently visited by Georgian workers and, presumably, the explosion targeted them. A cook working there was injured.

111. On 23 October, Ossetian paramilitary forces detained Beka Kalandadze (b. in 1979) and Lasha Tsiatsadze (b. in 1989), residents of the village of Muguti, Znauri Region. They were released later.

112. On 24 October, in the village of Khurvaleti, Gori District, Ossetian separatists attacked a delegation of the Georgian Ministry of Education, which visited the local school. Ossetians tried to seize their vehicle and personal belongings, but the locals helped the delegation.

113. On 24 October, at 1000, Abkhazian separatists blew up the railway bridge connecting the villages of Shamgona and Tagiloni.

114. On 25 October, at 0115 and 0900, mortar shells were launched from Abkhazian territories to the village of Mujava, which damaged the house of Otar Sabulua.

115. On 25 October, when the governor of the Tsalenjikha Region, Gia Mebonia, was inspecting the house that had been attacked the night before, a mine exploded, killing him and wounding the owner of the house, Otar Sabulua, and policeman Zviad Lagvilava. Otar Sabulua died of his injuries.

116. On 25 October, Ossetian separatists appropriated two buses belonging to Georgian drivers. The buses had been donated to Akhalgori for local purposes by the Georgian President.

117. On 26 October, in the village of Artsevi, Tskhinvali Region, the representatives of the separatist militia detained members of the European Union Monitoring Mission and later released them.

118. On 26 October, Ossetian separatists expelled Givi Mamamtavrishvili together with his four family members and Anastasia Gigauri, together with her two family members, from their houses in the village of Ikoti, Akhalgori District, for not knowing the Ossetian language.

119. On 27 October, the body of 19-year-old Alika Khuntsaria was found in a well in the village of Gudava, Gali District. According to the testimonies of the witnesses, Khuntsaria had been stopped by Russians at the checkpoint and verbally abused for carrying a Georgian ID. Later he was found murdered.

120. On 27 October, Russian occupants demanded that the local population clean the territory of the local graveyard, where they planned to place a military installation.

121. On 28 October, Abkhazians and Russian occupants mined all the shores of the Enguri River used by local Georgians for crossing and accessing Georgian-controlled territories.

122. On 28 October, Ossetians kidnapped six inhabitants of the village of Zerti from a forest near the village of Kirbali, Gori District.

123. On 29 October, the security guard of school No. 1 of the Akhalgori settlement, Tamaz Varduashvili, found a bombshell in the schoolyard, which exploded in his hands. The injured man was taken to Tbilisi Ghudushauri Hospital.

124. On 29 October, in the village of Ghumurishi, Gali region, 28-year-old Linda Shakaia set off a mine, which had been left by the Russian occupants. As a result of the explosion, Shakaia lost her upper limbs.

125. On 30 October, Ossetian separatists opened fire at a Georgian police checkpoint in the village of Ergneti from Tskhinvali; the fire continued for 20 minutes.

126. On 31 October, Ossetians exploded the bridge near Gori connecting the two villages of Kveshi and Zemo Artsevi.

127. On 31 October, Ossetians arrested journalists of the Georgian public channel who were preparing a broadcast regarding the explosion of the bridge near Artsevi. Later, the journalists were released.

128. On 31 October, in the village of Largvisi, Ossetian militia appropriated several sheep belonging to a shepherd, Nugzar Shermadini, who resisted. Ossetians killed his remaining sheep using machine gun fire.

129. On 31 October, Abkhazian separatists established a curfew restricting the movement of civilians and transport after 2200. They check passports of local residents. Eight persons have been arrested for violating this regime.

November

130. On 1 November, Georgian police arrested Jacob Tekhov, resident of the village of Disevi, for carrying an F-1 hand grenade.

131. On 1 November, Russian occupants blew up three bridges in Gali, near the villages of Khurcha and Nabakevi. The movement of the local population is restricted, and all the connecting routes to Georgian-controlled territories are mined.

132. On 1 November, a resident of Akhalgori Nodar Basharuli was abused in his own shop by Ossetians. They also opened fire at his shop and stole alcoholic drinks and food from the shop. Basharuli was forced to move to Georgian-controlled territory and ask the Georgian authorities for assistance.

133. On 2 November, six Georgians were kidnapped from the forest near the village of Kirbali, Gori District. On 11 November, they were released.

134. On 4 November, 43-year-old Koba Dahkoshvili was kidnapped from the village of Kvemo Khviti, and escaped the next morning.

135. On 5 November, fire was opened from Tskhinvali towards Georgian checkpoints near the village of Zemo Nikozi.

136. On 5 November, Alik Gigolaev, a resident of the village of Zemo Artsevi, was killed by unknown persons near the village of Korkula.

137. On 5 November, Russians robbed the house of Nino Tsinamdzgvrishvili, resident of v. Kanchabeti, Akhalgori District.

138. On 5 November, Ossetians robbed the house of Givi Tatunishvili in the village of Kanchaveti, Akhalgori District. The owner was beaten up and his cattle stolen.

139. On 6 November, the house of Mstkheta-Mtianeti Governor Tsezar Chocheli was robbed in Akhalgori by the head of the separatist militia (police), Ilia Khubulov. He stole wooden construction material using a truck belonging to Anzor Bestaev (nicknamed "Khiva").

140. On 6 November, at 2300, Ossetians opened fire from the village of Disevi towards the Georgian village of Koshka. The fire did not cease for about an hour.

141. On 6 November, Ossetians arrested Zurab Kobaladze in the village of Avnevi, Znauri District. The person is mentally unhealthy. Kobaladze was placed in an isolated cell in the Tskinvali KGB building.

142. On 6 November, three anti-tank mines were found on a footpath connecting the Gali District village of Tagiloni to the village of Shamgona in Zugdidi District.

143. The Georgian population of Gali were leaving their homes. From the 40 remaining families of the village of Nabakievi, 10 left within a few days in the beginning of November.

144. On 7 November, Abkhazian separatists started seizing IDs, passports and other documents from the Georgian population in Gali District.

145. On 7 November, Abkhazian separatists demanded 500 lari for the release of 70-year-old Dzadzamia, who was arrested on the allegation of illegally crossing the so-called Abkhazian border.

146. On 7 November, Abkhazians arrested Giga Dgebuadze and Zuri Jobava, who were visiting their relatives in the village of Otobaia, Gali District. Their Georgian passports were seized and they were taken to Gali police.

147. On 8 November, a group of 50 Ossetian militia opened a checkpoint in the village of Perevi, Sachkhere District.

148. On 8 November, Abkhazians started to collect food for Russian occupants from the Georgian population of the villages of Chuburkhinji and Saberio. The extortion was conducted by the head of the local administration, Anzor Kirtadze, and representatives of the Russian Ministry of Defence. The local population is unable to resist.

149. On 8 November, Abkhazians arrested eight Georgians and accused them of illegally crossing the border, carrying arms and narcotics. The border is closed, and all the passes are controlled. Only members of international organizations and personnel working at the Enguri plant are allowed to enter Abkhazian-controlled territories.

150. On 10 November, at 0715, in the village of Dvani, Kareli District, two policemen, Imeda Kakhniashvili and Tamaz Khachapuridze, died of a mine explosion while patrolling; the mine was put there by Ossetian separatists. A group of police officers arrived at the site to assist, but a remote-controlled bomb exploded, wounding three of the officers: Giorgi Shubitidze, Giorgi Mdinaradze and Enis Jonidava.

151. On 11 November, the bus connecting the village of Zemo Bargebi to Zugdidi was stopped by Abkhazians. Later, the drivers were called to Abkhazian police and asked to pay permanent taxes for travelling to Zugdidi.

152. On 11 November, several residents of Gali District were arrested for illegally crossing the Enguri River (the bridge was blown up) near the village of Tagiloni. They were forced to pay 10,000-15,000 roubles, and those who were unable to pay were taken to Gali police.

153. On 12 November, the Russian occupants (Chechen and Armenian soldiers) beat up three Georgian youngsters in the Gali District, who were taken to hospital.

154. On 13 November, the Abkhazian police officers of Tkvarcheli District started to seize Georgian IDs and mobile phones from the Georgian population. They arrested two members of the Tsokolia family, who were taken to Tkvarcheli police.

155. On 14 November, a mine explosion killed cattle in the village of Mujava, Tsalenjikha District.

156. On 15 November, Abkhazians opened fire towards Georgian police patrolling near the village of Kalagali (close to Pakhulani). One policeman, Zurab Jejelava, died of his injuries. Fire was reopened when European Union monitors arrived at the site.

157. On 16 November, Ossetian separatists arrested Khashuri residents Tristan Gugutishvili and Vasil Simonishvili near the village of Kirkula, Tskhinvali District. They were released the next morning.

158. On 16 November, a Russian unmanned aerial vehicle was found near the village of Kere, Gori District.

159. On 17 November, another Russian unmanned aerial vehicle was found in the village of Plavi, Gori District; the population called the police and a group of deminers arrived at the site. After their arrival, the remote-controlled mine attached to the unmanned aerial vehicle exploded and killed two deminers, Giorgi Skhvitaridze and Marat Nozadze. Eight more police officers were wounded, as well as a 10-year-old child who was standing close to the site.

160. On 18 November, in the village of Ksuisi, Tskhinvali District, Ossetian militiamen killed Ramaz Shoshitaishvili.

161. On 20 November, at 0645, two Russian armoured vehicles entered the village of Ganmukhuri from Otobaia, followed by armed militants. They opened fire at the

Georgian police checkpoint in Ganmukhuri from machine guns, mortars, grenade launchers and armoured vehicles. The fire lasted for about 15 minutes. They fire damaged the house of local resident Gogeli Pertaia. The occupants mined the road from Ganmukhuri to Otobaia. The second incident occurred at 1030 when Russians opened intensive fire from mortars to the Georgian checkpoint in Ganmukhuri. The fire lasted five minutes. European Union monitors saw two combat helicopters flying over Ganmukhuri at a lower altitude when they visited the site of the accident.

162. On 21 November, Ossetians blew up the radio transmission tower and station in the village of Chorchana, Khashuri District. This station and tower were previously used for the Baku-Supsa pipeline operation.

163. On 23 November, at around 1815, the Russian occupational forces stationed near the village of Odzisi, Akhalgori District, opened fire as the motorcade of the President of Georgia, Mikheil Saakashvili, and the President of Poland, Lech Kaczynski, was passing by.

164. On 25 November, Abkhazian separatists entered the village of Pakhulani; they tried to count the number of the existing population.

165. On 26 November, two Georgians were abducted from territories adjacent to the village of Dirbi: Koba Khatashvili (b. in 1980) and Omar Mazmishvili (b. 1983). They were released after one week of detention.

166. On 27 November, a resident of Gali, Irina Mebonia, was kidnapped. On 3 December, her body was found near the village of Nabakevi.

167. On 30 November, Ossetian separatists opened fire at Georgian positions in the village of Plavismani.

December

168. On 2 December, fire was opened towards the Georgian village of Gugutiantkari, Gori District.

169. On 5 December, at 0815, Ossetian separatists fired form the village of Khelchua to the Georgian police station in the village of Mereti. Separatists missed the target and damaged the premises of a neighbouring house of a local resident.

170. On 10 December, at 0600, a remote-controlled explosive device exploded on Pkhveni Bridge, near the village of Nikozi, Gori District, while the officers of the Shida Kartli Patrol Police were patrolling the area. There were no casualties as a result of the explosion, although the patrol car was damaged.

171. On 10 December, at 1700, fire was opened towards the armoured vehicle of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) mission patrol. Fire came from the territory controlled by Ossetian separatists, not far from the village of Khviti, Gori District. The incident did not cause any casualties or injuries, although the vehicle was damaged.

172. On 12 December, early in the morning, Russian military troops left the territory of the village of Perevi for eight hours. In order to ensure security and order, Georgian police started taking positions in the village. Backed by one armoured personnel carrier and a platoon, Russian military troops returned to Perevi at approximately 1700 and regained the position they had left in the morning.

173. On 13 December, at 0900, Russian occupants started reinforcing their positions in Perevi; they deployed around 300 airborne personnel from six combat helicopters and moved the mountain battalion to the village. Russian occupants, threatening to open fire at units of Georgian police deployed in the village, demanded that they pull back from the village. Aiming to ease the rising tension, Georgian policemen had to withdraw from Perevi. European Union monitors and observers from the OSCE mission to Georgia, together with several European Union ambassadors, also witnessed the re-entering of Perevi village by Russian occupants.

174. On 17 December, at 2100, the Georgian police checkpoint in the village of Khurvaleti, Gori Region, came under automatic weapon fire from Russian-occupied territory. As a result, one police officer, Shalva Simonishvili, was gravely wounded and placed in Gori hospital.

175. On 23 December, early in the morning, the family of Otar Gogokhia was blown up by a mine (the family was going to Zugdidi in a horse carriage) near the village of Chuburkhinji. Four persons were injured; two of them were brought to Zugdidi hospital and the other two were not allowed to go to Zugdidi by Russian soldiers. All the access roads, passes, bridges and other points are mined by Russians and Abkhazians, which threatens the lives and health of those approaching the so-called border between Abkhazia and Georgia.

176. On 24 December, heavy automatic weapon fire was noticed on the Ossetian side near the village of Koshka. In the evening, several shots were fired at Georgian police positions, causing no damage or injuries.

177. On 27 December, at 2330, the Georgian police checkpoint situated in the village of Koshki, Gori District, came under fire form the direction of Russian-occupied territories. As a result, an employee of the Shida Kartli regional police of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Lavrenti Panchulidze, was wounded.

178. On 30 December, at 2100, automatic weapon fire was opened at a Georgian checkpoint in the village of Koshki. Nobody was injured.

January 2009

179. On 4 January, at 0800, a Georgian police checkpoint situated in the village of Ganmukhuri, Zugdidi District, came under intensive fire from Russian-controlled territory, mainly from the village of Pichori, Gali District. Machine guns as well as mortars were used. No one was injured.

180. On 4 January, the family of Demur Kiria was robbed by residents of the village of Tagiloni, Gali District. Demur Kiria was kidnapped and found murdered on 5 January.

181. On 8 January, at 0500, Abkhazians and Russians opened fire from automatic weapons and grenade launchers towards the Georgian village of Orsantia. They fired more than 15 shells. The unexploded shells were found in the yard of the Kvaraia family. The incident did not cause any injuries or casualties.

182. On 11 January, at 2200, Ossetians and Russians opened fire at the police station in the village of Zemo Nikozi. Automatic weapons as well as grenade launchers were used. The incident lasted 20 minutes. Nobody was injured.

183. On 13 January, at 2300, Abkhazians and Russians attacked a Georgian police checkpoint in Rukhi from the direction of Chuburkhinji. The attack lasted for 20 minutes and was launched using automatic weapons. The incident did not cause any injuries or casualties.

184. On 14 January, at 1420, the Georgian police checkpoint in the village of Koshka was attacked from Ossetian-controlled territory in close proximity to the village of Disevi. The attack was launched from grenade launchers and automatic weapons. The incident did not cause any injuries or casualties.

185. On 16 January, at approximately 1000, as a result of firing from the Russian-occupied territory, an employee of the Shida Kartli Regional Police, Main Division of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Mamuka Kakhniashvili (b. in 1982), was killed on the territory of a Georgian police checkpoint situated in the village of Knolevi. According to the investigation, the bullet was fired from a sniper rifle with a silencer.

186. On 18 January, at 0500, the Georgian police checkpoint situated in the village of Koki, Zugdidi District, came under fire from the Russian-occupied territory. The firing was conducted with machine guns as well as mortars, as a result of which an employee of the Second Division of Special Tasks, Main Division of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, was wounded and consequently transferred to the hospital.

187. On 19 January, at 1700, a police pickup vehicle came under fire from the Russian-occupied territory while patrolling near the Georgian police checkpoint situated in the village of Dvani, Kareli District. The intensive shelling from the Russian-occupied territory was conducted with machine guns and lasted for 20 minutes. As a result of the firing, several employees of the Ministry of Internal Affairs were shot and wounded, namely, Levan Gogilashvili and Mamuka Janiashvili, who were transferred to Gori military hospital.

188. On 23 January, early in the morning, a resident of Gali, Tengiz Akubardia, tried to drive to Zugdidi from Gali in order to take his baby son to a doctor. He was requested to pay $300 by Abkhazians in order to let him drive through the checkpoint. He could not pay the amount and drove his car to his wife, waiting for him on the other side of Enguri bridge. Abkhazians opened fire that caused injuries to one passenger in Akubardia's car.

189. On 24 January, in the afternoon, fire was opened at the OSCE patrol monitoring the situation near Akhmaji. The incident did not cause any injuries or casualties.

190. On 25 January, close to afternoon, two Russian Mi-24s entered Georgian-controlled airspace from Ergneti and flew over Georgian police checkpoints in the villages of Knolevi, Gogeti, Dvani, Nikozi, Ditsi and Khurvaleti and then from Lamiskana and Akhmaji left for Akhalgori.

191. On 27 January, 14-year-old Ioseb Khorkheli was injured as a result of a hand grenade explosion in the schoolyard in the village of Kirbali. The boy received serious injuries and was hospitalized.

192. On 27 January, at about 1400, fire was opened at the Odzisi police checkpoint near the so-called administrative border with the Akhalgori District. The incident took place when European Union and OSCE monitors were patrolling near the site.

193. On 28 January, at 2300, fire from automatic weapons was opened on a Georgian police checkpoint on the Enguri bridge, near the village of Rukhi. The incident did not cause any injuries or casualties.

194. On 29 January, late at night, Russian soldiers were demanding food from the Mebonia family in the village of Nabakevi, Gali District. A member of the family, Koba Mebonia, resisted and was killed at the gate of his house. The body was taken by the soldiers in order to hide evidence.

195. On 31 January, at 1100, European Union monitors together with Lithuanian journalists were visiting the village of Shamgona in order to prepare a story about the explosion of the bridge in the village of Tagiloni, on the other side of the Enguri river. Abkhazians and Russians shot several times from automatic rifles in the air in order to disrupt the recordings. The incident did not cause any injuries or casualties.

February

196. On 2 February, at 1500, a Georgian police checkpoint was attacked with automatic rifles in the village of Knolevi from so-called South Ossetia. The incident did not cause any injuries or casualties.

197. On 7 February, at 0700, gunmen operating from the Georgian territory under Russian occupation assaulted a car moving on the main east-west highway and abducted Malkhaz Beuklishvili, an official from the Georgian Football Federation. Mr. Beuklishvili was driven towards territory currently under Russian occupation in the stolen vehicle. The gunmen demanded ransom in exchange for the hostage. Beuklishvili was released on 8 February in the evening.

198. On 7 February, in the evening, the Abkhazian and Russian militaries wounded, near the village of Khurcha, Zura Bobokhua, who was trying to reach Georgian-controlled territories from the village of Nabakevi. He was taken to Zugdidi hospital for treatment.

199. On 9 February, at about 2330, the Georgian police station in the village of Mereti was attacked from the Ossetian side. Automatic rifles were used during the attack. The incident did not cause any injuries or casualties.

200. On 10 February, at around 1030, armed South Ossetian militiamen kidnapped two monitoring officers of the OSCE mission in Georgia near the village of Adzvi, Gori District. The monitoring officers were held on Russian-occupied territory, in the town of Tskinvali. Later they were released.

201. On 10 February, at around 1500, Georgian journalists from the Imedi and 1st TV channels were detained by Ossetian militiamen and released within half an hour.

202. On 11 February, at about 1220, Russian occupying forces deployed about 50 personnel and one armoured personnel carrier near the village of Kvemo Nikozi, in Georgian-controlled territory, and blocked the Georgian police checkpoint. They started building up fortifications.

203. On 12 February, at 2000, fire from automatic rifles was opened at the Georgian village of Koda from Russian- and Ossetian-controlled territories. Several houses were damaged. The incident did not cause any injuries or casualties.

204. On 13 February, in the evening, a fuse exploded in the Ostauri military base, severely injuring three cleaning ladies, one of whom died in Gori military hospital.

205. On 22 February, at 1630, the Georgian police station in the village of Knolevi was attacked from the South Ossetian side with automatic weapons. Only the police station was damaged. The attack did not leave anyone injured.

206. On 26 February, about 50 residents of Gali District were forced to leave their houses and move to Ganmukhuri. The reason for the escape was the coercion and intimidation by Abkhazian militia and Russian militaries, who were demanding the handover of Irakli Bokuchava, resident of Gali, who was injured on 25 February and escaped to Zugdidi. By 1600, Abkhazians and Russians brought about 30 armoured personnel carriers to Orsantia and Nabakevi, showing off force and shooting in the air. They aimed to force the Georgian side to hand over Irakli Bokuchava.

207. On 26 February, at about 2230, fire from automatic weapons was opened from the Ossetian side at the Georgian villages of Mereti and Gugutiantkari. The houses of civilians were damaged, as well as one vehicle. The incident did not cause any injuries or casualties.

208. On 27 February, at about 1630, members of South Ossetian separatist paramilitary forces attacked a car moving from the village of Koda in the direction of the village of Tchvrinisi, both in Kareli District (near the so-called administrative border) and abducted its passengers, David Kapanadze, Irakli Kapanadze, Demur Tchigladze and David Sadzaglishvili, and drove them towards the Russian-occupied territory. Later, Irakli Kapanadze and David Sadzaglishvili were released. In exchange for the other two hostages, David Kapanadze and Demur Tchigladze, who since then have been held in the Tskhinvali prison, the Ossetian de facto authorities were at first demanding ransom in the amount of €6,000 and later the release of South Ossetian criminals from prison in Georgia: either Marek Dudaev (serving a sentence for multiple homicide) or Giorgi Zaseev (serving a sentence for participation in the terrorist attack on the police station in Gori on 1 February 2005).

March

209. On 4 March, at 1100 and 1400, two Russian Mi-24 helicopters violated the ceasefire line over the villages of Ganmukhuri and Khurcha. They took pictures of Georgian police checkpoints and flew back to Abkhazian-controlled territory.

210. On 4 March, the so-called State Security Committee (KGB) of South Ossetia detained two persons: Tamar Charaeva (b. in 1950, a teacher in Akhalgori school No. 3) and Givi Chigoev (b. in 1954, chairman of the local district council). For several weeks, they were held in a temporary detention cell in Tskhinvali. The separatist authorities charged them with "state treason" only because these persons had participated in the alternative South Ossetian presidential elections, held on 12 November 2006.

211. On 5 March, at 1045, two Russian Mi-24 helicopters violated the ceasefire line over the villages of Ganmukhuri and Khurcha. They took pictures of Georgian police checkpoints and flew back to Abkhazian-controlled territories.

212. On 5 March, at 1700, Russian soldiers dropped plastic objects in a water collector near the village of Odzisi, which supplies drinking water to several villages. Those objects blocked water supplies; after the experts stated that the

objects were polyethylene granules and could cause no harm to villagers, the water supply was renewed.

213. On 6 March, at 0100, seven Ossetians assaulted herdsman in the village of Kvemo Atotsi and stole cattle (12 cows). The incident did not cause any casualties.

214. On 8 March, in the morning there was a heavy explosion in Akhalgori. It occurred for technical reasons in a warehouse of "Grad" launching devices and shells. The incident caused injuries to several Russian soldiers.

215. On 13 March, at about 2330, fire was opened at Georgian policemen near the police station in the village of Dvani. Fortunately, all of the police officers survived with no injuries.

216. On 13 March, South Ossetian paramilitary forces looted and burned the houses of ethnic Georgians in the village of Tsirkoli, Akhalgori District, namely, the houses of the Psuturi and Miladze families.

217. On 26 March, at about 1400, Ossetian separatists opened fire at the villagers working in the fields close to the village of Ditsi. The incident did not cause any injuries or casualties.

218. On 27 March, at about 1645, South Ossetian paramilitary forces opened fire from automatic guns towards the village of Mereti and then redirected fire at the Georgian police building. The incident did not cause any injuries or casualties.

219. On 27 March, South Ossetian paramilitary forces detained United States citizen Christopher Chivers, the correspondent of the *New York Times* newspaper in Georgia, and later released him.

220. On 29 March, at 0830, in the Georgian village of Dvani, a Georgian police pickup that was conducting a routine patrol was hit by a remote-controlled explosive device. As a result of the explosion, four employees of Special Tasks, Main Division of the Ministry of Internal Affairs were seriously injured, namely: Otar Mkhitariani, Davit Peikrishvili, Avtandil Megrelishvili, Levan Taniashvili and Badri Jioshvili, who later died in the hospital. In order to assist the injured, two officers of Shida Kartli police, Vano Datashvili and Zurab Durglishvili, immediately arrived at the place of the incident and also received severe injuries due to the activation of another remote-controlled explosive device. Consequently, the injured police officers were transferred to Gori military hospital.

April

221. On 6 April, in the village of Tkviavi, a 14-year-old teenager, Giorgi Mariamidze, found an unexploded shell in the local churchyard. The shell exploded in his hands and the boy received serious injuries.

222. On 12 April, in the village of Adzvi, Akhalgori District, three members of the South Ossetian paramilitary forces robbed a local school, taking away seven computers, and assaulted the guard, Jambul Khomasuridze.

223. On 21 April, South Ossetian separatists detained two OSCE monitoring officers for a "border violation" and later released them.

224. On 22 April, in the morning hours, a mine exploded on a crop field near the village of Knolevi, Kareli District. No one was injured.

225. On 22 April, at 2030, South Ossetian paramilitary forces opened fire at the Georgian police checkpoint near the village of Plavi, Gori District. No one was injured.

Statistics

	Aug	*Sept*	*Oct*	*Nov*	*Dec*	*Jan*	*Feb*	*Mar*	*Apr*	*Total*
Civilians killed	3	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	8
Policemen killed	0	3	0	6	0	1	0	1	0	11
Civilians injured	13	22	3	2	4	1	2	1	0	48
Policemen injured	1	2	3	10	2	3	0	6	0	27
Armed attacks on civilians	0	6	6	3	1	5	2	3	1	27
Armed attacks on police	1	5	4	7	6	8	3	3	1	38
Robberies/lootings	83	34	20	0	0	0	1	2	0	140
Illegal detention	7	9	12	6	0	0	7	3	2	46
Explosions	1	2	8	8	1	1	1	3	2	27

United Nations A/63/885–S/2009/308

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
12 June 2009

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-third session
Agenda item 13
Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

Security Council
Sixty-fourth year

Identical letters dated 11 June 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia dated 9 June 2009 (see annex).

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the sixty-third session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 13, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Alexander **Lomaia**
Permanent Representative

09-36896 (E) 170609

Please recycle

Annex to the identical letters dated 11 June 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia

Illegal gangs comprising approximately 50 men and 2 armoured vehicles under the control of the Tskhinvali proxy regime entered the village of Perevi on 7 June 2009. There are currently 15 members of the illegal gangs, controlled by the Tskhinvali proxy regime, and their 2 armoured vehicles still present in Perevi, together with Russian occupants. Cases of robbery and burglary, including cattle theft, have continued to be reported from the village of Perevi for two days.

The situation remains tense in the Gali district as well, which is populated largely by ethnic Georgians. On 8 June 2009, the Kharchilava family was attacked in the Gali district by Russian occupants and representatives of the Sokhumi proxy regime. Two women and two children were kidnapped and are now threatened with death unless the father of the children appears at a militia station in Ochamchire. This fact points clearly to the grave conditions in which the population is still living in the occupied territories.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia reiterates that effective control in Georgia's occupied areas, including the village of Perevi, Sachkhere district, which was never part of the conflict zone, is being exercised by the Russian Federation, which should be held fully responsible for the unlawful actions on the ground.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia calls upon the international community to employ all instruments at its disposal in order to force Russia to comply with the norms and principles of international law as well as with its international commitments, including the ceasefire agreement of 12 August 2008, and urges the international organizations on the ground to take appropriate action on the aforesaid facts.

United Nations A/63/886

General Assembly

Distr.: General
16 June 2009

Original: English

Sixty-third session
Agenda items 64, 79 and 114

Promotion and protection of human rights

The rule of law at the national and international levels

Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations

Letter dated 12 June 2009 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Moldova to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the texts of the joint statement of the Heads of State and Government of the South-East European Cooperation Process and of the Chisinau Declaration of the 12th meeting of the Heads of State and Government of the South-East European Cooperation Process, held in Chisinau from 2 to 5 June 2009 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 64, 79 and 114.

(*Signed*) Alexandru **Cujba**
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative

09-37078 (E) 250609

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 12 June 2009 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Moldova to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Chisinau joint statement of the Heads of State and Government of the South-East European Cooperation Process

Forging Partnership for Cooperation and Development

We, the Heads of State and Government of the South-East European Cooperation Process (SEECP),

Having reviewed the current situation in South East Europe and beyond at this decisive point in time and fully aware of the historical opportunities opening up to our countries and peoples;

Determined to exercise reinvigorated leadership and genuine cooperation in order to consolidate the achievements reached so far in our region and continue to move the South East Europe further towards the European mainstream;

Reiterating our full adherence to the completion of integration of South East Europe in the European Union and most of the countries into the Euro-Atlantic structures;

Determined to spare no efforts in forging partnership, solidarity and cooperation in addressing the global economic and financial crisis and its impacts to South East Europe;

Mindful of economic, natural and human potentials of our region and resolute to find the best ways to utilize them in order to accelerate regional development and respond to the current crisis effects;

Aware of the key role of genuine cooperation in facilitating dialogue, strengthening peace and stability, building trust and realisation of joint development projects thus contributing to fulfilment of our common goals;

Partnership for European Integration

We reaffirm that the accession to the European Union (EU) remains our key goal and we are convinced that the European perspective of the region shall be kept high on the agenda of the EU and its institutions. We believe that Euro-Atlantic integration for those opting for it shall also add to the stability, security and cooperation in our region.

We underline the importance of consolidating stability and security as well as strengthening of cooperation in South East Europe for building a free, democratic and united Europe;

We are dedicated to strengthen shared responsibility and mutual understanding in solving outstanding issues in the spirit of dialogue, compromise, mutual respect, equality, good neighbourly relations and in line with the principles of international law and our commitment to the European Union;

We have confidence that the EU will continue to advance the European perspective of the entire South East Europe;

We are determined to continue working together and assisting each other on the implementation of the European agendas. We will speed up the EU accession related reforms. We are committed to strengthening democracy, human rights, fundamental freedoms and good neighbourly relations;

Partnership for Development and Prosperity

We reaffirm our determination to promote concrete joint actions in responding to the effects of the current global economic crisis. Aware of the necessity to add a regional component to our national policies, we support elaboration of measures, initiatives and projects in order to enhance economic activity and strengthen competitiveness at national and regional levels keeping at the same time the pace of economic reforms as well as openness of our markets;

We welcome the comprehensive conclusions of the G 20 Summit of 2 April 2009 in London hopeful they will produce desired effects on the world economy. We strongly support the efforts of the EU and the International Financial Institutions (IFIs) aimed at assisting our region to respond to the crisis. In this respect we invite the EU and IFIs to continue to elaborate strategies and measures which will help strengthening strategic economic sectors in the region;

We recognize that the scope of the crisis calls for innovative, far-reaching and effective response and reaffirm our interest to consult on large-scale regional development projects, especially in the field of energy, infrastructure and transport, jointly and in cooperation with the EU and international institutions, as well as interested partners close to the region;

We call upon the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC) to establish a high-level expert panel aimed at stimulating in-depth discussion on economic and financial measures in response to the crisis by acting in a coordinated manner at the regional level and in consultations with the EU institutions and other international partners.

Partnership for Strengthening of Rule of Law

We underline the importance of the rule of law for the overall prosperity and security, strengthening democracy and human rights. In this light, we emphasize the necessity to uphold and ensure full respect of the rule of law throughout South East Europe;

We recognise the rule of law as a paramount factor in the creation of the environment for secure economic and social activities and investment that are so crucial in responding to the current crisis and acceleration of reforms in order to generate development throughout the region;

We confirm our willingness to continue vigorously cooperating with the EU and other international partners in ensuring good governance, transparent legal framework, fight against corruption and organized crime throughout the region;

We are determined to work together to ensure that practices in the field of the rule of law including all its administrative, legislative and judicial aspects, are in compliance with relevant EU standards. We will ensure that the administrative capacities of our institutions, where necessary, will be upgraded and enhanced in order to ensure the unimpeded implementation of the rule of law in all its aspects.

Adopted in Chişinău, on 5 June 2009

Chisinau Declaration of the 12th Meeting of the Heads of State and Government of the South-East European Cooperation Process

We, the Heads of State and Government of the South-East European Cooperation Process (SEECP) Participating States, Presidents: Mr. Georgi Pârvanov, Mr. Vladimir Voronin, Mr. Boris Tadić, Prime Minister Mr. Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, Deputy Prime Ministers: Ms. Jadranka Kosor, Mr. Vujica Lazović, Minister Mr. Antonio Milososki, Deputy Ministers: Mrs. Ana Trišić Babić, Mr. Yannis Valinakis, State Secretary Mr. Bogdan Aurescu, Secretary General Mr. Ferit Hoxha have met in Chisinau on 5 June 2009 at the 12th Meeting of the Heads of State and Government of the SEECP.

In the presence of the Special Invitees of the SEECP Chairmanship-in-Office of the Republic of Moldova: Secretary General of the BSEC PERMIS Mr. Leonidas Chrysanthopoulos, Secretary General of the Central European Initiative Mr. Pietro Ercole Ago, Secretary General of the Regional Cooperation Council Mr. Hido Biščević, as well as the representatives of the Czech Presidency to the EU, incoming Swedish Presidency to the EU, European Commission, Council of Europe, OSCE, SECI, UN and UNECE.

In the presence of the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and European Integration Mr. Andrei Stratan, Ministers: Mr. Gordan Jandroković, Mr. Vuk Jeremić, Minister for EU Affairs and Chief Negotiator Mr. Egemen Bağiş, Deputy Ministers: Mr. Lyubomir Kyuchukov, Mr. Valeriu Ostalep, Mr. Milorad Ščepanović.

At this Summit we convened and confirmed the following:

1. We recognized regional cooperation and good neighborly relations in South-East Europe, based on the principles of the SEECP Charter, the UN Charter, Helsinki Final Act, OSCE and Council of Europe relevant documents, as prerequisites for advancement of the countries on the way towards European and Euro-Atlantic integration, and for consolidation and ensuring stability and security in the region;

2. We reconfirmed our firm conviction that European and Euro-Atlantic perspective of South-East Europe remains the main driving force for advancement of the internal reforms and transformation processes and the most important impetus on the way to achieving long-lasting political, social and economic stability in the region;

3. We share the view that the European Union should remain focused on SEE and strengthen the European perspective of SEE countries which are committed to adopt and implement the EU standards, principles and values, and to fulfill the EU requirements and criteria in accordance with the policies applicable to each of them;

4. We underlined the leading role of the SEECP as the main political forum for regional cooperation among the countries in SEE. We reiterated the common will to further develop the SEECP as the "genuine voice" and the key actor in the region;

Development of a Stable and Prosperous South East Europe

5. In the period since the Pomorie Summit on May 21, 2008, important progress has been achieved within the SEECP area in moving closer to the EU and Euro-Atlantic institutions, in further consolidating stability in the region, in strengthening political cooperation and dialogue and in achieving economic prosperity and social development to the benefit of the peoples of the SEECP countries and the region as a whole;

6. We share a common vision for the future of our region, with open and tolerant societies based on the rule of law, functioning democratic institutions, respect for universal human rights and unequivocal adherence to the values of democracy. In that sense, we are pleased to note that most of the SEECP Participating States are members of the Group of Friends of the UN Alliance of Civilizations Initiative;

7. We strongly condemned terrorism and all forms of violence and extremism, whatever their motives. We also reaffirmed the need to vigorously combat all forms of organized crime and corruption thus contributing to security of our countries and the region as a whole;

8. We underlined the importance of continuous enhancement of bilateral relations among our countries in the spirit of good neighborly relations;

9. We expressed the awareness of the global financial and economic crisis and concern of its possible adverse effects on South-East Europe. We agreed that there is an increased need for governments of SEE to join efforts, with the essential role of the EU, in addressing any challenges posed, attaching an additional need for regional solidarity and cooperation;

10. We praised the overall work and results achieved by the Regional Cooperation Council and its Secretariat in Sarajevo in advancing regional cooperation within its priority areas during the first year of operation;

11. We recognized the possibilities of enhancing cooperation and developing of concrete large-scale regional development projects as a stimulus to South-East Europe to counter the impact of the current crisis, in areas such as - transport and energy, inland waterways, civil aviation cooperation, reconstruction and rehabilitation of railways, land transport infrastructure and harbors,' building channels and irrigation facilities;

12. We supported demonstrated commitment of Czech Presidency of the Council of the EU and welcomed plans of the incoming Swedish Presidency of the Council of the European Union to contribute to strengthening regional cooperation and realization of important regional projects. We welcomed the Conference on the Western Balkans to be organized with the European Commission in Brussels in December. We tasked the RCC to remain actively engaged in this initiative;

Advancement towards European and Euro-Atlantic Integration

13. We share the view that European and Euro-Atlantic integration based on respecting the principles of democracy, human rights, fundamental freedoms, regional cooperation and good neighborly relations among the SEECP Participating States can highly contribute to the lasting peace and stability in our region. We welcomed two SEECP Participating States joining the Alliance at its Sixtieth anniversary Summit. We also acknowledged the NATO's determination to extend an invitation to a third SEECP Participating State, as soon as a mutually acceptable solution on the name issue will be reached within the framework of the UN. We welcomed the application of one Participating State to start the Membership Action Plan with NATO and expressed our hope that the MAP status to this Participating State shall be given as soon as possible. We underlined the interest for further development of cooperation between NATO and the PfP countries from the SEECP area;

14. We are convinced that the policy of enlargement is a powerful instrument, which serves the strategic interests of the European Union and the countries concerned — consolidating stability, security and sustainable development of the region. Believing that the enlargement perspective shall be left open for all concerned SEECP Participating States, we expect that negotiations or processes aiming at full membership will continue unabated;

15. We are looking forward to the entering into force of the Treaty of Lisbon, as soon as it is ratified by all the EU member states. We are confident that the new Treaty will strengthen the EU institutions and policies and will enhance its enlargement policy;

16. We are convinced that SEECP together with RCC should keep and enhance fruitful collaboration with EU Presidencies so as to maintain the South East Europe among their priorities during the terms-in-office;

17. We welcomed the European Council Declaration on the Western Balkans from 20 June 2008, recognizing that considerable efforts have been made to render the European perspective of the Western Balkans more tangible and visible to people across the region;

18. We welcomed the Enlargement Strategy and Main Challenges for 2008-2009 which reaffirms the full support of the EU for the European perspective of the Western Balkans and confirms the continuation of the EU enlargement process, in line with the Thessaloniki Agenda. We commended one Participating State for its considerable progress towards the final stage of accession negotiations. We also commended the progress of the accession negotiations with one Participating State. We expressed hope that the conditions set by the EU for one remaining EU candidate will be met for accession negotiations to start. We welcomed the launching of the technical procedure concerning the EU membership application of one Participating State and expressed hope that the process shall be finalized as soon as possible. We welcomed the entry into force of the SAA with one Participating State on April 1, 2009, as well as its application for EU membership. We expect that the ratification of the SAA of two Participating States will advance. We welcomed the signature of the Stabilization and Association Agreement and the Interim

Agreement with one Participating State. We expressed hope that Interim Agreement implemented by one Participating State will enter into force soon and that the process of ratification of the SAA with the same Participating State will start and be finalized hopefully by the end of this year;

19. We welcomed the preparation of the negotiations between the European Commission and one Participating State on a new and ambitious Agreement, which will also include the aim of a deep and comprehensive Free Trade Agreement. We also welcomed progress in the implementation of the ENP Action Plan between the EU and that Participating State. We also underline the importance and the will to further continue the European integration process on the basis of European values and standards, good neighborly relations, common interests and individual performances;

20. We welcomed the implementation of the visa facilitation and readmission Agreements between EU and six Participating States, underlining the need to further facilitate the visa proceedings, observing the spirit of the Agreements in force. Additionally, we welcomed the recent progress in the visa liberalization dialogue with five Participating States and we expressed hope that by the end of 2009 the EU would take decision regarding the establishment of the visa free travel regime with those that will meet the EU requirements. We also welcomed the results of the Meeting of Heads of the Consular Services of the SEECP Participating States held in Chisinau on 24 April 2009, as a part of the process aiming to contribute to a more simplified visa regime within the region;

21. We expressed hope that soon EU and one Participating State will start the dialogue on visa liberalization in order to identify and implement the EU requirements to fulfill the necessary criteria;

22. We underlined the importance of the Instrument for the Pre-Accession assistance in order to ensure support for candidate and potential candidate countries in their efforts to meet the necessary accession criteria and prepare for assuming obligations for the EU membership. We welcome the EU assistance through IPA for the Western Balkans, in addressing the consequences of the financial and economic crisis. We appreciate the active participation of the Regional Cooperation Council in the process of developing regional projects under IPA Program in line with the priority areas;

23. We called upon the European Commission and RCC to continue to work on the modalities of cooperation with all SEECP Participating States in the priority areas of development in the region;

Enhancement of Regional Cooperation within the SEECP and RCC framework

24. We reaffirmed the regional ownership principle and the leading role of the SEECP;

25. We welcomed the successful launching of the Regional Cooperation Council and beginning of operations of the RCC Secretariat in Sarajevo and its Liaison Office in Brussels;

26. We stressed that further development of regional cooperation is of common interest and recognized the importance of the enhanced role of the region on that path. We expressed our conviction that regional cooperation and ownership, strongly supported by the European Union, other RCC Board members and international partners, remains of paramount importance for the development of the SEECP countries and the region as a whole;

27. We reconfirmed the inclusive character of regional cooperation processes in South East Europe and stressed the importance of active participation and contribution of all RCC members from the region;

28. We praised the continuous strong support of the EU and its institutions to the RCC as its key interlocutor in promoting regional cooperation;

29. We expressed our full support for the launching and results of the networking mechanism between the RCC members from South East Europe, the RCC Secretariat, with the involvement of European Commission and relevant International Financial Institutions, establishing a viable framework for the coordination and follow-up of the most important projects in the priority domains of activity. We recognized the importance of the Multi-beneficiary Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance Programme in developing regional projects and encourage all stakeholders to continue utilizing the RCC networking mechanism in this context;

30. We assessed the development of the energy and transport sectors as the basic pillars of the infrastructure of the region. The implementation of the Energy Community Treaty and the negotiation of a Multilateral Agreement between the EU and Western Balkans on the establishment of the Transport Community in Western Balkans are important elements for regional sustainable economic growth, and for encouraging foreign investments. In this regard, we welcomed positive achievements in the implementation of the Energy Community Treaty in South-East Europe, as well as the progress in the accession negotiations with Participating States;

31. We support the RCC in facilitating the establishment of the Southeastern and Central Europe Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (SECE-CRIF), aimed to counter the effects of floods, earthquakes and droughts in the region by developing a catastrophe insurance market, thus providing a budgetary relief;

32. We support the RCC in facilitating the establishment of the South East Europe Firefighting Regional Centre (SEEFREC) aiming at coordinating firefighting related activities of the RCC members from South East Europe and setting up a joint operational structure and common efforts addressing forest fire disasters in the region;

33. We welcomed the establishment of the fully operational CEFTA Secretariat in Brussels, which should contribute to the fostering trade and implementation of relevant economic policies, for reducing obstacles to trade and investments and opening up markets, as appropriate;

34. We fully support the pivotal role of the RCC in streamlining and coordination process of the regional task forces and initiatives in SEE and offer full support of the SEECP on that path;

35. We praised the successful implementation of the Strategic Work Program of the Regional Cooperation Council 2008-2009, in line with its basic documents, as well as the implementation of the objectives of the SEECP Chairmanship-in-Office;

36. We declared our firm and unequivocal support for the work of the RCC Secretariat and Secretary General Mr. Hido Biščević and we call upon him to continue the work in achieving the defined regional priorities and objectives;

37. We endorsed the Strategic Work Program of the Regional Cooperation Council for 2009-2010 and the Annual Report of the RCC Secretary General;

SEECP Chairmanship-in-Office of the Republic of Moldova

38. We appreciated the dynamic efforts of the Chairmanship-in-Office of the Republic of Moldova in contributing to the strengthening of the dialogue in the SEECP framework and promoting the regional cooperation in South East Europe;

39. We praised the Chairmanship-in-Office of the Republic of Moldova in contributing to the promotion and strengthening of regional cooperation process in the SEECP framework and in SEE region as a whole, by successfully implementing the Program and Priorities of the Chairmanship mandate. We highly evaluated the wide range of meetings and events organized in line with regional priorities within the Chairmanship-in-Office mandate;

40. We put a particular emphasis on the conclusions and recommendations of the International Conference "Regional Cooperation — Opportunities, Challenges and Synergy", which provided a significant value to the processes of better coordination of the goals, priorities and activities of the regional organizations, arrangements and initiatives;

41. We welcomed the results of the Meeting of the Ministers of Justice and Home Affairs, by signing the Memorandum on legal and judicial guarantees against unlawful processing of personal data and adopting the Common Declaration regarding the strengthening of cooperation in combating cybercrime. We urge on the relevant national authorities and RCC Secretariat to work together on the implementation of those documents;

42. We highly appreciated the achieved results of the Meeting of the Heads of the SEECP Supreme Audit Institutions "South East Europe SAIs: Developments and Prospects" and the International Conference "Ways to Improve SAIs Activity within the European Vector Framework: Experience and Practices of the South-East European SAIs"; International Conference for the Central and Eastern Europe, Balkans, Caucasus and Baltic States "Science and Education Policies"; Joint Meeting of the SEECP Political Directors and Directors responsible for EU Affairs from the

SEECP Participating States; Meeting of the SEECP Ministers of Justice and Home Affairs; Meeting of the SEECP Ministers of Health; Informal Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs; Meeting of the Heads of Consular Services of the SEECP Participating States; 2nd Meeting of the SEECP Competition Authorities; Meeting of the SEECP Ministers of Foreign Affairs; as well as the Meetings of the Committee of Political Directors of the SEECP Participating States;

43. We took note of the Final Report on the activities of the Chairmanship-in-Office of the Republic of Moldova and called upon the next Chairmanship-in-Office to continue the launched activities and processes;

Incoming Chairmanship-in-Office

44. We expressed our highest appreciation for the effectiveness of the present Chairmanship-in-Office and the utmost gratitude for excellent organization of this 12th Meeting of the Heads of State and Government of the SEECP in Chişinau;

45. We welcomed the incoming Chairmanship-in-Office of Turkey and its Priorities and Program, and decided that the next SEECP Summit will be held in Istanbul, in 2010. At the same time, we gladly accepted the proposal of Montenegro to take over the SEECP Chairmanship-in-Office in 2010-2011.

Adopted in Chisinau on 5 June 2009

United Nations A/63/887–S/2009/313

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
18 June 2009

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-third session
Agenda item 21
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Sixty-fourth year

Letter dated 17 June 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 16 June 2009, addressed to you by Kemal Gökeri, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 21, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Baki **İlkin**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

09-37354 (E) 190609

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 17 June 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 5 June 2009, addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative and circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council (A/63/878-S/2009/294), which yet again contains well-known allegations of violations of "international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus", and to bring to your kind attention the following:

In response to such false and pretentious allegations, I wish, once again, to reiterate that flights within the sovereign airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus take place with the full knowledge and consent of the appropriate authorities of the State, over which the Greek Cypriot administration in South Cyprus has no jurisdiction or right of say whatsoever. Furthermore, it should be underlined that allegations of so-called violations of the flight information region or violations of air traffic regulations are invalid, as the civil aviation authority of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is the only competent authority to provide air traffic and aeronautical information services.

As stated in our previous letters, such allegations are based on the false and illegitimate claim that the sovereignty of the Greek Cypriot administration extends over the whole island, including the territory of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. This claim by the Greek Cypriot side is divorced from the existing realities in Cyprus, namely, the existence of two independent States, each exercising sovereignty and jurisdiction within its respective territory on the island.

Attempts by the Greek Cypriot representatives, through often-repeated false claims, to confer legitimacy upon an illegal administration will be futile for as long as the Turkish Cypriot people refuse to bow to its writs. What would indeed be conducive to a better climate on the island would be for the Greek Cypriot side to stop arrogating for itself the rights and responsibilities it does not legally have, and to cease all hostilities towards the Turkish Cypriot people.

Last, the Greek Cypriot administration should be reminded, once again, that its counterpart is, and has always been, the Turkish Cypriot side, not Turkey. I also deem it imperative to point out that the Turkish Cypriot side is ready and doing its best to achieve a settlement in the form of a new partnership that will be in line with the established United Nations parameters and body of work. Bizonality, political equality of the two peoples, the equal status of the two constituent States and the continuation of Turkey's effective guarantee will constitute the parameters for a solution to the Cyprus problem. Removal of the existing isolation imposed on Turkish Cypriots and equal treatment of the two sides by the international community will surely contribute positively to the efforts towards reaching a comprehensive settlement in Cyprus.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 21, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) M. Kemal **Gökeri**
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus